

EU Absorbs Embarrassing Lessons in Bosnia Accord

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The U.S. success in brokering the Bosnia peace accord has caused remorse and embarrassment in the European Union, shattering its superpower illusions and underscoring its failure to achieve a cohesive security policy that can resolve conflicts in its own backyard.

In absorbing the bitter lesson that Europe fell woefully short in coping with its first major conflict of the post-Cold War era, diplomats and commentators in allied capitals said their governments must now assume greater security burdens or recognize their precarious reliance on the United States to maintain stability on their continent.

Four years after a uniting Europe asked the United States to step aside as it tried to prevent war from erupting in Yugoslavia, the sight of leaders from Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia initiating a peace accord an ocean away in Dayton, Ohio, was perceived almost as a rebuke for Europe's inability to match pious words with forceful deeds in halting its bloodiest conflict in 50 years.

"Europe's biggest difficulty was disagreement among France, Germany and Britain over whether and how to intervene and stop the war," a senior European diplomat said. "There never really was a common policy, and even if they came close it never could have succeeded unless they got American support to provide military power to back it up."

European newspapers bemoaned the lack of political conviction among European Union countries to take charge of their own destiny.

"Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Old Continent remains cuddled up under the American umbrella," wrote Charles Lambroschini in an editorial for the French daily *Le Figaro*. "Unfortunately, as long as the 15 EU states do not have the will to form their common security, Washington alone will decide."

The sensitivity over the American stamp on the peace deal and Europe's second-fiddle status was reflected in defensive comments coming from France and Germany. Both governments claimed credit for keeping peace hopes alive during Yugoslavia's violent disintegration as they sought to minimize the American rescue effort in the fourth year of war.

Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said the United States only "stepped in at a time when the chance of a solution was beginning to emerge." He

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Sarajevans outside the Presidency Building on Wednesday celebrating the signing of the peace accord. They were awaiting the Bosnian president's arrival.

Europeans to Get Their Turn With a Rash of Conferences

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States may have brokered the deal that finally brought peace to Bosnia, but the European allies who spent nearly four years trying and getting nowhere all demanded a share of the credit Wednesday.

So there will be a rash of Bosnia peace conferences in Europe: one in Paris in early December for formal signature of the Dayton accord; one in London on Dec. 8 and 9 to discuss its implementation, then one in Bonn on possible limits on

arms in all the former states of Yugoslavia. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who fell ill on the eve of the Dayton conference, may want one in December, some European officials believe.

Also, NATO foreign ministers will meet in Brussels on Dec. 5 and 6 and those of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe will gather in Budapest on Dec. 6 and 7, with Bosnia bound to be high on the agenda in both places.

The diplomatic levers in Bosnia were in the hands of the five-nation "Contact Group" — Russia, Germany, Britain, France, and the United States. But Ger-

many and the United States refused to send soldiers to the United Nations Protection Force.

Things began to change last summer, when Bosnian Serb forces took hundreds of UN soldiers hostage to keep North Atlantic Treaty planes from striking as they surged into eastern Bosnia. The new president of France, Jacques Chirac, urged a stronger military posture on Britain and the NATO allies, who eventually accepted U.S. proposals to use more air power against the Serbs.

Britain and France sent 10,000 extra troops to break the siege of Sarajevo. After

the Croatian Army swept Bosnian forces out of eastern Krajina in early August, the stage was set for a renewed diplomatic effort. This time, with Europe on August vacation, the United States took the lead.

But U.S. officials in Europe are convinced that the overwhelming lesson of Bosnia is, as one senior diplomat in Brussels put it recently, "Without United States leadership, Europe couldn't get its act together."

For this reason, U.S. officials took an understanding view of the European desire to claim a share of the credit for the Dayton agreement with multiple conferences.

Hong Kong Is Shocked By Hint of Shadow Rule

Officials Criticize Plan For a Chinese Regime Before 1997 Turnover

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Strong signs that China may set up a rival form of government in Hong Kong well before it regains formal control in July 1997 elicited shock, then strong criticism, from Governor Chris Patten and leading local politicians Wednesday.

A speech by an adviser to China, Sir Sze Yuen Chung, raised the specter of fundamental changes to Hong Kong institutions that stray far beyond a transition script agreed to by Britain and China 11 years ago.

Sir Sze Yuen's outline of likely plans to set up a local legislature that would approve the laws China wants in place on July 1, 1997, follows repeated threats by Beijing to scrap key civil liberties statutes and abolish the recently elected legislature.

His comments Tuesday, widely regarded as a trial balloon, could damage public confidence in the pace and scope of change in Hong Kong's way of life under Chinese rule, politicians here said.

"There will be only one government in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997, and presumably only one government in Hong Kong after that date," Mr. Patten said.

"There is, of course, nothing in the Joint Declaration or Basic Law about provisional government secretariats or anything like that," he said. The Joint Declaration is the treaty signed by London and Beijing in 1984; the Basic Law is Hong Kong's mini-constitution under Chinese rule.

"We certainly won't be prepared to consider anything which would lead to divided loyalties among civil servants," Mr. Patten continued. "Or anything that would result in confusion or which would result in eroding the effectiveness of government as a whole."

In a speech titled "Hong Kong 1996, The Most Crucial Year in Transition," Sir Sze Yuen outlined a number of unexpected steps Beijing would take to prepare for its administration of the British colony.

As a former senior Hong Kong government official and current member of the Preliminary Working Committee, a group of local leaders and Beijing officials preparing for the handover, Sir Sze Yuen has been taken most seriously, and his speech seen as an indicator of China's thinking.

Threats to abolish the local legislature and overturn the Bill of Rights ordinance were first suggested by local pro-China figures before endorsement by senior officials in Beijing.

Predicting "trying times ahead," Sir Sze Yuen described the likely formation of a "shadow" government secretariat that "would have to be established toward the end of 1996" and that would require "a few hundred staff working on it."

"However, this could create some concern in Hong Kong and particularly in the British Hong Kong government," he said. "The concern, I believe, is not the size of the provisional Special Autonomous Region government secretariat but rather the existence of a second power center during the final stage of the transition."

Citing Britain's decision to carry out electoral reforms in Hong Kong without China's consent, Sir Sze Yuen asserted that

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Slowdown Chills Prospects for Single Currency in Europe

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

RUSSELS — Fresh doubt was cast on the ability to forge a single currency 1999 by two official reports Wednesday, confirming that economic growth in the open Union was slowing significantly, the other criticizing measures to reduce deficits as "disappointing."

One of the reports, by the European Commission, also underlined the scale of the monetary challenge by estimating for the first time that, based on current rates, only 5 of the 15 EU countries would meet the Maastricht treaty criteria

for government deficits and debt in 1997. EU governments will use data for that year in deciding whether to proceed with a single currency.

The other report, by the European Monetary Institute, forerunner of a European central bank, was its first progress report on EU members' progress toward meeting the conditions of monetary union.

It urged EU governments to redouble their efforts to achieve a single currency, saying that commitment was essential to shore up business and consumer confidence and revive growth.

"To restore confidence, there is only one thing to do today — seriously attack

public deficits," said Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the EU commissioner for monetary affairs.

Most private economists agreed on the need for budgetary austerity in the long run, but they cautioned that the tax increases EU governments are imposing could depress confidence and growth in the short term and make it more difficult to meet the 1999 single-currency deadline.

The commission cut its forecast for EU growth this year to 2.7 percent from 3.1 percent, bringing it closer in line with calculations by most private economists. Growth was projected to stagnate next year at 2.6 percent before picking up modestly

to 2.9 percent in 1997. The economy grew by 2.8 percent last year.

The sluggish trend should keep unemployment stuck above 10 percent this year and next, it forecast.

The commission blamed much of the slowdown on a rise in interest rates from the 1994 lows and the uncertainty caused by currency fluctuations like the sharp fall of the Italian lira and the devaluation of the Spanish peseta.

In separate reports on national compliance with the Maastricht criteria, the commission and the monetary institute agreed that progress in reducing budget deficits was insufficient.

Without changes in policies only Germany, France, Luxembourg and Britain — which can opt out of monetary union — will have deficits below 3 percent of gross domestic product and outstanding debts below 60 percent of GDP in 1997, the commission said. In addition, Ireland has been judged to meet the criteria because its debt, while at 86 percent of GDP, has fallen rapidly.

"Public finances in most member states continue to be far from satisfactory," the Frankfurt-based institute said.

The dilemma at the heart of the Maastricht approach to monetary union was underscored by the outlook for France and Germany, whose participation is vital to the single-currency program.

The commission forecast that German growth would slow to 2.1 percent this year from 2.9 percent in 1994, then rebound to 2.4 percent in 1996.

The commission expects the slowdown to widen the German deficit to 2.9 percent of GDP this year and push the debt right up against the 60 percent Maastricht ceiling. That prompted the institute to warn Bonn it ran the risk of running an excessive deficit.

Mr. de Silguy defended the commission forecast, asserting that Germany had felt the worst of its unification effects and that France would benefit from lower interest rates. French rates have fallen significantly since President Jacques Chirac changed tack last month and put deficit reduction ahead of employment as his top priority.

Japan's 'Crisis' Bank to Aid All Failures

Continued by Our Staff From Dispatch

TOKYO — Tokyo Kyodo Bank, the special bank set up in arch to take over two failed Tokyo credit unions, will have its "heavily expanded" deal with all of Japan's banking failures. Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

Ministry officials said the bank's role would be similar to that of the Resolution Trust Corp., the federal agency that set up in 1989 in the United States to handle a domestic savings and loan crisis.

Tokyo Kyodo Bank will take over the assets and liabilities of the Credit Union, which was Japan's largest until it collapsed August, the ministry said. The bank took over the affairs of failed Cosmo Credit Union in July.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura acknowledged that banking authorities were at fault for having let Kizu continue

operating while it was running up big losses. "We regret that we should have diagnosed the state of the thrift much earlier," he said.

Yoshimasa Nishimura, director general of the ministry's banking bureau, said Kizu's unrecoverable loans totaled 960 billion yen (\$9.4 billion), revised upward from an initial estimate of 600 billion yen. The increase was because of a decline in the value of the union's collateral and its unreported non-performing loans, he said.

Mr. Takemura said the government had no present intention of using taxpayers' funds to write off Kizu's bad loans, but added that that could change if the government decided to use public money to finance a special fund that could be set up to

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are of the Dying: Remedies Fall Short

By Don Colburn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The largest study of how hospitalized patients die reveals American doctors and hospitals, under the best of circumstances, do

not manage death well. Many patients die a prolonged, painful death, with doctors giving "heroic" treatments such as mechanical ventilation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation even when patients have asked that they be withheld, the study found.

The five-year study of more than 9,000 acutely ill patients in five teaching hospitals describes a pattern of depersonalized care near the end of life and poor communication among patients, families and doctors.

The findings also call into question the conventional wisdom that has propelled the right-to-die movement over the past 25 years: that better information about patients' preferences and odds of survival would improve care of the dying. The study found that even giving doctors computer-generated statistics on a patient's prognosis and making known the patient's wishes about treatment did not change the way patients died.

Most researchers said they were stunned by the findings, which were published

Wednesday in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Among them:

- In nearly half the cases, doctors were not aware that the patient had asked not to undergo cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the event of cardiac arrest.
- Half the dying patients spent at least eight days in the intensive care unit, in a coma, or on a mechanical ventilator.
- Half the patients who died were reported by their families to be in moderate or severe pain most of the time during their final three days of life.

The most disturbing finding, researchers said, was that measures aimed at improving care failed to have any discernible impact. "I was shocked," said William A. Knaus, co-leader of the study and former director of the Intensive Care Research Unit at George Washington University Medical Center, now at the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center. "It was a fundamental

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AGENDA

Algerian Front Seeks Dialogue

PARIS (AP) — Algeria's banned Islamic opposition movement recognized the newly elected president Wednesday and proposed talks, raising hopes that a bloody four-year war may soon end.

The Islamic Salvation Front has been outlawed in Algeria since January 1992, when the army canceled legislative elections the fundamentalist group was winning. The annulment set off a bloody insurgency by Islamic extremist groups that has left more than 40,000 dead.

In an open letter to President Liamine Zerroual, who won 61 percent of the vote in elections last Thursday, the Front for the first time recognized his authority and confirmed its "permanent openness to dialogue, consultation and cooperation."

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	18.06	Up	0.05%
5041.51		127.53	
The Dollar		Yen	
New York	1.4104	previous close	1.4081
DM	1.5837		1.557
Pound	100.90		101.50
FF	4.8606		4.8575



PERES'S CHALLENGE — Shimon Peres next to Yitzhak Rabin's empty chair prior to the Parliament vote to confirm him as prime minister Wednesday. He challenged Syria to take the lead in peacemaking. Page 7.

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For Rabin's Widow, the Battle Continues

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THE AMERICAS

Religious Right: A Holier-Than-Thou Rift

By Katharine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Opening a rift within the religious right, a House Republican has introduced a constitutional amendment that would provide for prayer in public schools, a proposal that some other conservatives and religious groups say goes in the wrong direction.

As a result, Representative Ernest J. Istook Jr., a second-term Republican from Oklahoma who introduced the amendment, is now in a standoff with one of the most respected

conservatives in Congress, Representative Henry Hyde of Illinois, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Istook's prayer goal is to have prayer in the schools. Mr. Hyde, who introduced his own amendment last week, seeks to prevent discrimination against

the expression of religious views, whether in public school commencements or on radio stations; he is silent on school prayer, which is a priority for some conservatives.

"Right now, this is shaping up as a fight between those on the religious right," said Forest

Montgomery, counsel to the National Association of Evangelicals, one of about a dozen groups that have been helping to draft religious-protection language. "These are our brothers and sisters, and there's a disagreement here."

On the sidelines for now are those who oppose any change in the constitution as it applies to religion.

"This conflict just proves what we've been saying all along," said Joseph Conn, a spokesman for Americans United for Separation of Church and State. "It's not that easy to improve on Madison and Jefferson."

Mr. Hyde's supporters say his amendment would prohibit discrimination against people who want to express their religious views. They deem the measure necessary despite the First Amendment's guarantee of religious freedom because of so many differing legal interpretations of what is permissible.

Mr. Istook's amendment would allow student-sponsored prayer in public schools and would permit communities to decide themselves on whether to have religious displays during the holidays.

But among many religious conservatives, the major concern as defined by one of them, Michael McConnell, a professor of constitutional law at the University of Chicago, is not school prayer. It is instead, Mr. McConnell says, that expression of religion has become subordinate to secularism.

"The authentic vision of the First Amendment, and of the founders, and of the United States until about 40 years ago, was one of pluralistic public space in which all citizens, religious and nonreligious, have equal rights," Mr. McConnell said. The real problem today, he added, is "the enforced secularization of public life, not school prayer."

POLITICAL NOTES

Gingrich Sees 'Decay'

NASHUA, New Hampshire — Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and the House speaker, is blaming the "welfare state" and the moral failure of America's leaders for the slaying of a pregnant woman and two of her children near Chicago and the removal of the baby from her uterus.

"It happened in America because for two generations we haven't had the guts to talk about right and wrong," Mr. Gingrich said in a speech to Republican governors meeting in New Hampshire.

"We end up with the final culmination of a drug-addicted underclass with no sense of humanity, no sense of civilization, and no sense of the rules of life in which human beings respect each other."

Mr. Gingrich said the slayings of Debra Evans, 28, her 10-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son were "not an isolated incident."

"Let's talk about what the welfare state has created," Mr. Gingrich said, holding up a newspaper account of the killings. "Let's talk about the moral decay of the world the left is defending."

Friends have said that the victim attended church and was trying to get off welfare.

Two men and a woman are accused of murdering the woman and her children because they wanted her baby. It has not been revealed whether the three are welfare recipients. One of the male suspects was convicted in 1993 of criminal drug conspiracy.

Mr. Gingrich blamed "a welfare system which subsidized people for doing nothing; a criminal system which tolerated drug dealers; an educational sys-

tem which allows kids to not learn and which rewards tenured teachers who can't teach, while destroying poor children who it traps."

Illinois Democrats said Mr. Gingrich's remarks were an illustration of his "lack of a moral compass."

"I am revolted that anyone would attempt to place blame on any segment of society for an act of such unspeakable brutality," said Barbara Guttman, executive director of the Illinois Democratic Party.

"To try to win political points at a time like this is repulsive," she said.

Mr. Gingrich made similar remarks a year ago after Susan Smith drowned her two sons in South Carolina, saying that case was one reason Americans should vote for Republican candidates. (AP)

\$40,000 Takes a Walk

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is missing \$40,000 in newly printed bills and says it doesn't know where they went.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing discovered Friday that the money was missing, a Treasury Department spokeswoman said.

The cash was being shipped from the bureau — located a few blocks from the White House — to the Federal Reserve bank in Minneapolis, she said.

The money was lost before it left the Washington area, the spokeswoman said.

"We really don't know who did it," a Treasury Department official said, requesting anonymity.

If it is a case of theft, it would not be the first time it has happened at the Bureau of Engraving. Last year, Robert P. Schmitt Jr., a bureau employee, was charged with

stealing \$1.7 million after officials at banks in Maryland tipped off investigators that he had made numerous deposits of new \$100 bills. (AP)

To Testify, or Not to . . .

WASHINGTON — The husband of Representative Eud Greene Waldholtz, Republican of Utah, remains undecided about testifying before a federal grand jury investigating financial irregularities involving the couple, a prosecutor said Wednesday.

Joseph Waldholtz has been discussing a grand jury appearance with the U.S. attorney's office here. He was to appear in federal court to inform Judge Emmet G. Sullivan whether he would testify or assert his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

Instead, it was an assistant U.S. attorney, William Lawler, who told the judge that discussions "have not yet reached the point as to whether Mr. Waldholtz will appear and testify before the grand jury."

Judge Sullivan scheduled a new court proceeding Dec. 15 to allow the discussions to continue.

Mr. Waldholtz and his wife, a freshman representative, had joint accounts in Salt Lake City. A federal law enforcement source has said the investigation would delve into financial transactions of both of them. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, announcing Wednesday that he was halting his campaign to win the Republican presidential nomination: "I am suspending my candidacy because I am out of money." (AP)



A police officer carrying an injured person from the Empire State Building in New York, after a basement fire caused 23 minor injuries, mainly from smoke inhalation.

Away From Politics

• Hundreds of tourists fled the Empire State Building after smoke from a basement electrical fire drifted up the 102-story landmark. Twenty-three people suffered minor injuries, mostly from smoke inhalation. Fire fighters evacuated at least 200 people, and many more walked out unscathed. (AP)

• A man who fatally slashed a 6-year-old boy asked for forgiveness and gasped "Oh Lord" as he was executed by injection in Crest Hill, Illinois. George Del Vecchio, 47, also raped the boy's mother. (AP)

• Teachers' salaries rose an average of 2.7 percent last year, according to the American Federation of Teachers. The average teacher salary nationwide from fall 1994 to summer 1995 was \$36,744, the union said. (AP)

• A former longshoreman who recently pleaded guilty to being a major mob gun supplier was found shot to death on his mother's grave. "My name is Frank O'Hehir," read a note found with the body, the Daily News quoted unidentified police sources as saying. "Please call my attorney, Roger Bernstein. This is an FBI case. Thank you." A gun was found near the body, but it wasn't clear whether Mr. O'Hehir, 65, had committed suicide, Mr. Bernstein said. Mr. O'Hehir had recently pleaded guilty to gunrunning for the Colombo crime family and was under house arrest. He was wearing an electronic bracelet when he was found dead at a Queens cemetery, said the newspaper's sources, who requested anonymity. (AP)

Tom Clancy's Investment: The Danger Was Present but Not So Very Clear

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Tom Clancy liked Dick Scott. Met him after an Orioles game. Considered him a friend. Invited him over to the big house on the Chesapeake Bay, the house that the Jack Ryan novels built. They talked business once and Mr. Clancy

wrote Mr. Scott a \$400,000 check on the spot, the writer says. Later, he gave Mr. Scott \$1 million to invest and never had a second thought until the letter from the Maryland State Securities Commission arrived a few months ago.

Like all of Mr. Clancy's best-selling stories, this one has a multimillion-dollar price tag, only this time it's the author of

"Patriot Games" and "Clear and Present Danger" who is paying. Mr. Clancy stands to be the biggest loser among dozens of people who invested in what court documents allege was a \$6 million securities fraud concocted by Richard A. Scott, 50, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Scott owns Goldie's Coin and Stamp Center in Camp Springs, Maryland,

where he sold not only coins, stamps and baseball cards, but also investments in an illegal, unregistered mutual fund, Maryland securities regulators contend.

Mr. Clancy, 48, was listed as the biggest creditor when Goldie's Coins filed for protection in bankruptcy court this month. The firm said it had \$1 million in assets and owed \$6.7 million to its creditors; the

biggest of them are Mr. Clancy and his wife, Wanda, who the filing says are due more than \$1.6 million.

In a civil suit, the Maryland securities commissioner, Robert N. McDonald, accused Mr. Scott and his company of selling unregistered securities, dispensing investment advice without a license and engaging in two kinds of investment fraud.

Mr. Scott's attorney denied that he engaged in such activities.

Since becoming a highly paid writer — Forbes magazine recently estimated he made \$28 million in the last two years — Mr. Clancy said he had been approached by many people touting investments. "From this point on, we will be more careful to check people out," Mr. Clancy said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Blacks in Military Losing Promotions

A study for Congress found that blacks in the military are less likely to gain promotion than their white counterparts, but it stopped short of blaming racism for the problem.

The study, by the General Accounting Office, released this week, found "statistically significant" evidence that blacks get promoted less often than would be expected based on their numbers in the armed services. Women appeared to be gaining proportionally more promotions than would be expected.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, recommended that the Pentagon improve its equal opportunity monitoring.

A Pentagon official responded that the recommended improvements were already being put into place.

The study compared promotion levels in the five years 1989-93 broken down by military service and six different ranks. The result was 116 separate measures. In 80 of those 116 measurements, blacks were less likely than expected to gain promotion, 31 of which were deemed statistically significant.

For women, 78 of the 116 measurements showed a greater than expected likelihood of promotion, although none was rated statistically significant.

Short Takes

Intimidation of witnesses is always a problem for prosecutors, especially child witnesses in molestation cases. Cindi Nannetti, deputy prosecutor in Maricopa County, Arizona, says that one way of dealing with this is to videotape interviews of children when they first report being molested. "We force the issue and make them go to trial," she said. "We'll let them recant on the stand. Then we'll show the whole video." She said the jury then decides which version to believe. "I don't think we've lost one of them," she said.

With its latest annexation of 12 square miles, Phoenix now spans 469 square miles, topping the 467 of Los Angeles, although it has only a third the population: 1.1 million vs. 3.4 million. Both are dwarfed by Anchorage, Alaska, with 1,697 square miles.

Buster Keaton, who ranks with Charlie Chaplin as a master of silent film comedy, was uncomfortable about being called a genius. Mr. Keaton, born 100 years ago, died in 1966 at 70. "He didn't have a big ego, he was never impressed with himself," his widow, Eleanor, a sprightly 77, recalls. He took considerable pride in being a craftsman, but "geniuses were great thinkers to him; he thought calling him that was unreliable information."

International Herald Tribune

Martha Hill, 94, Dies, Pioneer Of Modern Dance Education

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK (LAT) — Martha Hill, 94, a pioneer of modern dance education who founded the American Dance Festival and developed dance departments at four major institutions, died Sunday at her Brooklyn home.

In 1934, she became director of the Bennington School of the Dance, a summer school at Bennington College in Vermont, marking the first time modern dance had been recognized as a separate art form.

When that summer program evolved into the American Dance Festival at Connecticut College in 1948, she was the founding director. The dance festival is now based at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

She also helped create dance departments at New York University and the Juilliard School.

Over the years, she offered guidance and support for some major figures in modern dance, among them José Limón, Merce Cunningham and Alvin Ailey.

Raphael P. Powell, 96, Preacher and Writer

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Reverend Raphael P. Powell, 96, who began his career as a polemicist inspired by the Marcus Garvey black nationalist movement and ended it

as a Baptist minister preaching many of the same themes, died Nov. 12 at his home here. He had been assistant to the pastor of the Mount Calvary Baptist Church since 1986.

Mr. Powell arrived in Boston from Jamaica on a cargo ship as a teenager and attended classes while washing dishes and holding other menial jobs.

He studied at a series of Boston colleges during the 1920s, but it was not until he was 61 that he received a college degree, a bachelor of science in religion from the Columbia University School of General Studies in New York. He later received a doctor of divinity from the Manhattan Bible College.

Beginning in the 1930s, Mr. Powell wrote more than 15 books, supplementing his income from a series of bureaucratic jobs in New York by publishing them himself. His most noted work, "Prayer for Freedom," is included in James Melvin Washington's "Conversations with God," a collection of prayers written by African-Americans dating from the 1700s.

Colonel John Mitchell, Shot Down Key Admiral

SAN ANSELMO, California (AP) — Colonel John Mitchell, 81, a World War II fighter pilot whose squadron hunted down and killed the Japanese admiral who planned the Pearl Harbor

attack, died of cancer Wednesday. He downed a total of 16 enemy planes.

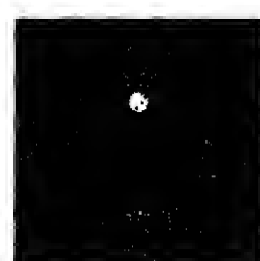
In April 1943, President Roosevelt sanctioned a navy mission to hunt down Isoroku Yamamoto, the Japanese admiral who planned the Pearl Harbor attack. Breaking a Japanese code, the United States discovered where and when he would land. Colonel Mitchell's squadron gunned down Admiral Yamamoto at Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands.

Francis Brown, 91, editor of The New York Times Book Review for more than 20 years, died Friday in New York.

Conrad Lynn, 87, a civil rights lawyer whose clients included freedom riders in the South, Vietnam War draft resisters and Puerto Rican nationalists, died Thursday at his home in Pomona, New York.

Jack Finney, 84, the author of the time-travel novel "Time and Again" and the science-fiction thriller "The Body Snatchers," died Tuesday in Greenbrae, California.

Laila Murad, 77, one of Egypt's best-loved singers and actresses, known during a career that extended from the 1930s to the '50s as "the Cinderella of Arab cinema," died of heart failure Tuesday in a Cairo hospital.



About the legendary gold dot dial: Nathan George Horwitt, the artist, conceived of a watch without numbers as an experiment in pure, functional and "uncluttered" design.

Pier Van Driessen
Gent, Belgium
Akihito
Geneva Airport, Switzerland
Marek
Hannover, Germany
Gomez y Molino Inyans
Barcelona, Spain



The Museum Liberty Watch. Stainless steel case and bracelet. Water-resistant to 30 m. Quartz movement. Crafted in Switzerland.

MOVADO
The Museum Watch.

You'll fit into our seat as easily as this headline fits into this space.

CLUB EUROPE

BRITISH AIRWAYS

The world's favourite airline

EUROPE

French Students Shrug Off Offer

PARIS — France unveiled a reform plan Wednesday to iron out inequalities in its overcrowded and understaffed universities, but angry students vowed to continue sit-ins and strikes to squeeze more funding out of the state.

Education Minister François Bayrou's proposals, following protest marches Tuesday by thousands of students across the country, included a four-year plan to redistribute existing funds in favor of "poor" universities.

He said an additional 200 million francs (\$40 million) would be spent annually on universities, just a 10th of the sum demanded by the students.

"You don't sort out problems by simply throwing billions of taxpayers' money at them," Mr. Bayrou said at a news conference.

Students are insisting on an immediate injection of funds, making their protests a test of Prime Minister Alain Juppé's determination to cut the state deficit. France wants to cut the deficit to meet the criteria for joining a single European currency in 1999.

The students vowed to join a nationwide general strike Friday, which was called over Mr. Juppé's drastic plan to reform the debt-ridden welfare system and make civil servants contribute longer to qualify for a full pension. The strike will hit rail and air travelers as well as schools, post offices and other public services.

Students in Paris said they would also stage a demonstration Nov. 30. More than 20,000 students and teachers marched through the capital in the protest Tuesday.

"The minister must listen to the students, the ball is in his court," the National Student Coordination Council said in a statement after a rowdy meeting in Paris that went on until the early hours of Wednesday.

In Toulouse, where universities have been at the forefront of the month-old protest, students and teachers voted to continue a freeze on lectures after hearing Mr. Bayrou's proposals.

"Mr. Bayrou could hardly expect us to stop our movement as soon as he announces something that really has nothing for us," said one of the student leaders.

Although Mr. Bayrou pledged no more state spending than had already been budgeted, he did renew a promise to redistribute funds among the country's 90 universities.

He said more money would be channeled to the poorer universities, which were created in the 1970s to absorb postwar baby-boomers and which have taken student ranks to 2.2 million from 300,000 in 25 years.

Mr. Bayrou called on students to take part in talks to come up with "clear solutions" by the end of this year.

He also promised to send an envoy to each university to discuss problems with the students.



Prince Charles waving to a crowd Wednesday as he left a water-quality improvement award ceremony in London.

'My Dream Lover,' Officer Says of Diana

Tabloids Quote Hewitt's 'Friends'

LONDON — James Hewitt, the cavalry officer nicknamed Major Rat by British newspapers, told his side of his affair with Diana, Princess of Wales, through "friends" on Wednesday, claiming she was the love of his life.

"Di was my dream lover. Romeo Hewitt tells how greatest affair of our lives" drove princess wild with passion," read the headline in the Daily Mirror.

Mr. Hewitt refused any public comment after Diana's sensational television interview. In it, she admitted to having committed adultery with Mr. Hewitt before her formal separation in 1992 from the heir to the throne, Prince Charles.

But the man widely condemned for his kiss-and-tell book of the affair in 1994 was quoted at length in tabloid newspapers, which said he had been speaking through friends.

"We were deeply in love. In fact Diana was so in love with me that she even contemplated leaving Prince Charles for me," Mr. Hewitt was quoted as saying. "She said she wanted to marry me and have children."

Most Britons had scoffed at Mr. Hewitt's claims in the book, "Princess in Love" — until Diana's confession Monday.

"Princess in Love" was thick with detail about a passionate five-year affair. Buckingham Palace dismissed the book as "worthless and grubby," and Mr. Hewitt was ostracized by his regiment and members of Diana's social set.

He now lives near his parents in southwest England, where he runs a riding stable.

Diana, meanwhile, was showcasing her skills as an ambassador for Britain on Wednesday, flying off to Argentina.

Prosecutor Drops Inquiry Into Chirac's Rent

PARIS — A French prosecutor has decided to shelve an investigation into possible wrongdoing by President Jacques Chirac in connection with his low-rent Paris-owned apartment, it was announced Wednesday.

The case grew out of a report in the satirical and investigative weekly *Le Canard*

Enchaîné in March that Paris's Municipal Buildings Management Co. had bought Mr. Chirac's rented dwelling in 1990, allegedly to save him from possible eviction or a sharp rent increase.

Pierre-François Divier, a lawyer for a Paris taxpayer, had asked the Paris prosecutor to investigate whether Mr. Chirac had

illegally intervened in the purchase of the elegant Left Bank apartment, which he has rented since 1977.

Mr. Chirac, who was mayor of Paris until he became president in May, has confirmed renting the apartment but denied having any role in the decision by the city company to buy it.

Yeltsin Foe To Run for Chechen Leadership

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin's old foe, Russian I. Khasbulatov, launched a bid Wednesday to become leader of the troubled region of Chechnya, but violence risked disrupting next month's elections.

Mr. Khasbulatov, former speaker of the Russian Parliament, was nominated by his party in Chechnya, the People's Union for the Revival of the Republic, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The leadership election, which Chechen separatists have condemned as illegal and provocative, is set for Dec. 17, the same day as a vote for seats in Russia's State Duma, the lower chamber of Parliament.

Mr. Khasbulatov, a leader of a 1993 parliamentary rebellion that Mr. Yeltsin crushed with tanks, told Tass he was alarmed by a series of recent bomb attacks in Grozny, the Chechen capital. The latest rocked the city center Wednesday morning, injuring two people.

"There are some doubts about just how seriously the elections are being prepared," said Mr. Khasbulatov, an ethnic Chechen. "I have my doubts, but if the elections go ahead I will not stand on the sidelines."

Registration of candidates was due to start on Wednesday. It was not clear if Mr. Khasbulatov's name had been formally submitted to the electoral commission or who would stand against him.

Russia's Ekho Moskvy radio station said the current Moscow-backed Chechen government leader, Doku Zavgayev, had also been nominated.

Mr. Zavgayev, who was slightly injured in a bomb attack earlier this week, met Mr. Yeltsin on Wednesday to discuss the elections and "increasingly frequent provocative acts," Tass said.

The agency said the bomb blast in Grozny was in the same area as the hit Mr. Zavgayev's motorcade. Another bomb was dismantled near the pro-Moscow Chechen Interior Ministry.

Mr. Khasbulatov, a sharp-tongued former economics professor, enjoys significant support in Chechnya as a politician who is no friend of the Kremlin.

He could now serve as a potential counterweight to Dzhokar Dudayev, who unilaterally declared Chechnya independent in 1991. Mr. Dudayev has been leading resistance to Russian troops who moved against him almost a year ago and eventually forced him to retreat to the mountains.

Thousands of people have been killed in the conflict, and casualty figures have been rising despite a cease-fire reached in June.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Austrian Neo-Nazi's Sentence Cut

VIENNA — A five-member panel of Austria's Supreme Court on Wednesday reduced the 15-year prison sentence of a 32-year-old neo-Nazi convicted of trying to subvert the government to eight years.

Hans-Jörg Schimanek, son of a politician in the rightist Freedom Party of Jörg Haider, was convicted and sentenced in March.

An eight-member jury had found Mr. Schimanek guilty of trying to subvert Austria's constitutional government. He had pleaded guilty to engaging in neo-Nazi activities as a member of a rightist group. But he denied being a leading member of the radical People's Extraparliamentary Opposition. (AP)

Turkey Presses EU on Trade Pact

BONN — Turkey's foreign minister, Deniz Baykal, on Wednesday urged the European Union to approve a long-delayed customs agreement next month, saying that more waiting would send the wrong signal to Turkish voters.

The European Parliament is due to vote on the agreement Dec. 14. (AP)

Irish Support for Divorce Drops

DUBLIN — Support for the introduction of divorce in Ireland continued to slip Wednesday in the run-up to a Friday referendum that will decide whether the republic remains the only European country where divorce is illegal.

An opinion poll conducted by the Irish Times showed 45 percent for divorce, down 7 percent from a survey two weeks ago.

Opposition to divorce was running 42 percent, up 7 percent, and 13 percent remained undecided. (AFP)

Far Right Gains in Austrian Poll

VIENNA — A quarter of Austrians back the extreme right Freedom Party in next month's general election, while support for the governing Social Democrats has slipped to a post-World War II low, an opinion poll said on Wednesday.

The Social Democrats had a mere 30 percent of voter backing, a drop from 32 percent earlier this month, a survey published in Austria's daily *Der Standard* said. (Reuters)

Papandreou's Health Improves

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece spent his second restful night after being hospitalized with pneumonia, hospital officials said Wednesday.

They said the 76-year-old prime minister would undergo new medical tests on Wednesday. (AFP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland makes an official visit.

BRUSSELS: European Commissioner of finance, Yves Thibault de Silguy, meets Slovakia's deputy prime minister, Jozsef Kalman.

LONDON: Commissioner Emma Bonino meets with Baroness Chalker, Britain's minister of state for overseas development.

DUBLIN: Padraig Flynn, the commissioner for social affairs, and Proinsias de Rossa, the minister for social welfare, attend a national seminar on "After Essen".

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Growing Debate Over Euthanasia

"In legal terms, I am a killer." With those simple words, the Belgian confessed to having asked a doctor six years ago to help end his mother's life and spare her the suffering brought on by a terminal case of cancer.

Euthanasia is a crime in Belgium. Yet, this jarring confession had come from no less than a member of government. Health Minister Marcel Colla, "She was suffering horribly," he said. "So I told the attending physician that it had to end. A day and a half later, she was dead."

Mr. Colla could be charged with a premeditated crime, though that appears unlikely, reports the daily *Le Monde* of Paris. The last time a euthanasia case reached the judicial system was four years ago, after a doctor had administered a lethal injection to a friend whose wasting disease had reduced him to a mere 38 kilograms (74 pounds). That case never came to trial, reflecting a deep ambivalence among lawmakers and health-care providers.

According to a Belgian medical journal, more than half of physicians favor active euthanasia upon a patient's request. Others oppose this "Dutch-style" approach, saying it could lead to abuses; they say doctors should instead prescribe painkillers more liberally to those in their final agonies.

But Mr. Colla, who touched off this controversy, is adamant: "Euthanasia is a daily practice in our hospitals," he said. "The hypocrisy has got to stop."

Across Europe

Women in the Church of England won the right three years ago to be ordained as priests; now they want to break through what they say

is the "glass ceiling" that keeps them from becoming bishops.

There are now 1,500 female priests, most in part-time or unpaid positions. They say they have encountered discrimination and are prevented from rising through church ranks.

Christina Rees, a member of the Ministry of Women, a lobbying group, said she would take the matter to church leaders at an upcoming synod. "Until women are sitting in the House of Bishops," she says, "the church will not be able to represent the whole people of God."

Whales have begun returning to the Mediterranean basin, according to several environmental monitoring groups. It is no longer rare, reports *Le Figaro* of Paris, for sailors, especially at night, to hear the telltale whistling of one of the giant cetaceans passing by. The principal reasons: an effective fight against the use of drift nets, and climatic conditions that have favored the growth of plankton.

It has become increasingly common for people in London — well, at least in the journalistic and publishing worlds — to take their dogs with them to the office, *Christy* they writes in the *Sunday Times*. At John Brown Publishing in west London, five of 45 employees bring their dogs along. And at Country Life magazine, there are said to be nearly as many dog baskets as desks.

People say the canine presence lowers stress — one can't be too angry in the presence of a tail-wagging, big-eyed pooch. Sometimes colleagues walk each other's dogs, which is relaxing for all concerned. And a dog can easily be slipped into a spot just under the desk, unlike, say, a baby.

But there are drawbacks. During an editorial meeting at one magazine, staff members had trouble concentrating when the deputy editor's West Highland terrier showed amorous interest in a Pekingese.

International Herald Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL

Peres Dares Assad to Make Peace

He Urges Syria to Take Lead on Overall Settlement

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Wednesday challenged President Hafez Assad of Syria to not only make peace with Israel, but also to take the lead in concluding a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a speech to Parliament introducing his new cabinet, and in a subsequent interview, Mr. Peres declared his intention of going beyond another agreement that would exchange land for peace, and seeking instead to have Syria lead the Arab world in an all-inclusive regional settlement by the end of the century.

"I wish to say to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad that there is no longer any logic to war between us," Mr. Peres said before the Parliament, shortly before being sworn in as the new prime minister.

"I would like to propose to the president of Syria that we each do our utmost to put an end to the era of wars in the Middle East, and to make clear that peace between Syria and Israel can create the historic opportunity to bring a comprehensive peace to the whole region. The negotiations with Syria can acquire the character of a comprehensive regional peace, and in every sphere — political, strategic and economic."

The initiative followed several indications in the controlled Syrian press of a new interest in reopening peace talks with Israel. In an interview later Wednesday afternoon in the prime minister's official office that he was using for the first time, bare of decorations except for a map of Israel and an Israeli flag, Mr. Peres elaborated on his motives and thoughts.

During the session of the 120-member Knesset, Israel's Parliament, Mr. Peres won approval for his new government. In a show of unity after the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, the legislature approved Mr. Peres's new government by a margin of 62 to 8, with 38 abstentions. Many opposition legislators had said they would abstain rather than vote against Mr. Peres, reasoning that governments should be changed by ballots, not bullets.

After two days of arduous political negotiations, meetings and speeches to launch his new government, he appeared exhausted and drawn, sipping on a glass of tea with two cinnamon sticks as he talked of the opening to Syria, of attempts to heal

internal rifts, and of his predecessor, Mr. Rabin, whose assassination on Nov. 4, brought Mr. Peres back to the helm of Israeli government at the age of 73.

Mr. Peres said he did not know what was behind Syria's new signals, but one possibility was that the assassination of Mr. Rabin brought home to the Syrians that the Israelis were not bluffing when they spoke of political resistance at home, as Mr. Assad seemed to assume in the past.

The Syrians saw that the assassination "demonstrated the depth of division, and also that time is running out," Mr. Peres said. He would explore various approaches when he meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington next month.

His intention, however, was to go beyond the immediate issue, which is Syria's demand for a return of the Golan Heights versus Israel's demand for peace and security.

"You see, the idea of land for peace has lost a little bit," he said. "We would like to be sure we're talking about all the peace in all the places, because the conflict with Syria is the last in the row, and we would like to be sure that that's it."

For Mr. Assad, a broader approach has the advantage of appearing to justify his being the last of Israel's neighbors to make peace.

"President Assad has the opportunity to have something extra because he and we can really bring belligerence to a total end," Mr. Peres said. The prime minister said he intended to use all levels of his government in pursuing the negotiations, signaling a break from the deadlocked approach under Mr. Rabin, which was limited to ambassadors and military chiefs.

Mr. Peres has already appointed Uri Savir, his chief negotiator with the Palestinians, as coordinator of all peace talks, and another top aide, Yossi Beilin, is expected to play a major role as a minister without portfolio in the prime minister's office.

"The art of negotiation is to invent and create and not to hang from the cliffs of yesterday," Mr. Peres said.

Conspiracy Denied
Barton Gellman of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem: Mr. Rabin's assassination, attributed at first by the police and prosecutors to an organized conspiracy of Jewish extremists, was planned entirely by the

confessed gunman and his brother and depended on no other active support, Police Minister Moshe Shahal said Wednesday.

"I don't think there was a conspiracy," Mr. Shahal said Wednesday in a hallway of Israel's Parliament. "There was a group of persons who organized for two aims: the inner one, which included the two brothers, to assassinate the prime minister — the two brothers and probably one or two who knew but were not active — and the larger group who were planning to harass, probably kill, Palestinians, especially police officers. It was not a conspiracy."

The statement marked a complete retreat by Mr. Shahal from his earlier theory that the assassination came about as a result of a conspiracy. He did not explain what had changed his mind. He broke off the impromptu discussion before he could be questioned about it.

The emerging theory of a single gunman, Yigal Amir, whose

only planning partner was his brother Hagai Amir, is accompanied by growing evidence of a multiple failure of intelligence and execution by the forces charged with protecting the prime minister from harm.

Behind closed doors in a commission of inquiry at which a retired Supreme Court chief justice, Meir Shamgar, is presiding, police and Shin Bet officials have testified that they did not follow their standard procedure of "sterilizing" the parking lot around Mr. Rabin's chauffeured Cadillac, where Yigal Amir awaited him.

Mr. Amir was permitted to stand undisturbed at the bottom of the only staircase from Mr. Rabin's stage. No one intercepted him as he approached the descending prime minister with rapid strides, unhindered a 9mm Beretta, and, according to new forensic evidence, pressed the gun against Mr. Rabin's back before he fired. Mr. Rabin "felt the gun before he felt the bullet," an investigator told Israel Radio.



LEBANON'S DAY — Beirut residents watching a parade Wednesday to mark the 52d anniversary of independence.

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English Woman Guilty Of 10 Serial Murders

WINCHESTER, England — Rosemary West was found guilty Wednesday of seven more murders of women and girls who were found dismembered and buried at her home, Britain's so-called "House of Horrors."

Mrs. West, 41, was sentenced to life in prison for each of 10 murders, which included those of her daughter and stepdaughter. She was found guilty of three murders on Tuesday.

New President Is Finally Elected In Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Election officials declared Benjamin Mkapa of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi as the new president of Tanzania on Wednesday after he won 61.8 percent of the vote.

The results showed that Mr. Mkapa, a former journalist, foreign minister and ambassador, defeated the anti-graft campaigner Augustino Mrema who won 27.8 percent of the vote.

Ibrahim Lipumba of the Civic United Front won 6.4 percent, and John Cheyo, leader of the United Democratic Party, took 4.0 percent.

The new leader will take over from departing President Ali Hassan Mwinyi who is stepping down after 10 years at the helm of a one-party political system. Under constitutional requirements, he could not run again because he has already served two terms.

Poor organization prevented many people from voting on Oct. 29 in Tanzania's first multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections in three decades.

The polls were chaotic, and the National Electoral Commission scrapped the entire vote in Dar es Salaam. The vote was reheld on Nov. 19.

Staring at the floor, the plump mother of eight showed no emotion as the verdicts were read.

"Rosemary Pauline West, on each of the 10 counts with which you have been unanimously convicted by the jury, the sentence is one of life imprisonment. If attention is paid to what I think, you will never be released," Judge Charles Mantell told her.

The jury of seven men and four women took almost 13 hours over three days to reach their unanimous verdicts, ending an eight-week trial.

The victims included Mrs. West's 8-year-old stepdaughter, Chantaine, and her own first-born child, Heather.

The other victims, whom Mrs. West and her husband abducted, bound, gagged and kept alive for brutal abuse before their deaths, included a Christian scholar, a Swiss tourist and a number of runaways.

"My client is totally devastated and wept uncontrollably after hearing the jury. She continues to maintain her innocence and retains the love and support of her children," her solicitor, Leo Goatley, told reporters outside the court.

Her husband, Frederick, confessed to police for up to 20 murders and apparently hanged himself in jail before he could stand trial on 12 charges.

He had told police that he alone was responsible for all the deaths, and led them to the bodies of his first wife, Rena, and a nanny, killed in the 1960s.

But he later told a confidante he had made a pact to protect the wife he loved.

"All I have is my life, I will give it for you my darling," he wrote to his wife a year ago in a kind of suicide note. "When you are ready, come to me."

The jury rejected arguments that Mr. West had acted alone.

The judge had told them that Mrs. West was as guilty as her husband of murder if she took part in a venture knowing a victim could be seriously harmed or killed.

Serb Leader Holds the Key

Already, Signs of Failure Are Ominous

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — On May 2, 1993, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia journeyed to Greece to cajole his nationalist protégé, Radovan Karadzic, into signing a document that was supposed to end the war in Bosnia.

Mr. Karadzic complied. The European Union negotiator, David Oweo, called the signature "a commitment to peace" and many people went home thinking Bosnia's war was over.

But later that month, the Parliament of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serbian state turned the deal down and the war continued. Mr. Milosevic failed in his attempt to deliver the Bosnian Serbs.

Thirty-one months and thousands of lives later, the question remains the same. After 22 days of dramatic negotiations at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, and the conclusion of a deal to end Yugoslavia's wars of secession, it

is still unclear whether the Serbian president can bring to heel the men he unleashed to carry out his dream of creating a Greater Serbia and start the process of bringing peace to Bosnia and the rest of former Yugoslavia.

Twice since Bosnia's war began in April 1992, Mr. Milosevic has signed or backed peace plans to end the fighting in the mountainous country to his west. Twice the Bosnian Serbs have squirmed out of the deal.

Now Mr. Milosevic's task is complicated by a section in the Dayton plan banning individuals indicted for war crimes from holding important political or military positions.

As such, Mr. Milosevic not only has to ensure that the Bosnian Serbs agree to the plan, but he also has to find someone to replace Mr. Karadzic and the charismatic and extremely popular Ratko Mladic, the military leader of the Bosnian Serbs.

Both men have been indicted for crimes against humanity by the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague.

The answer to the question — Can Mr. Milosevic deliver? — forms the critical next step in the process jump-started by the Dayton talks.

If Mr. Milosevic fails, according to Richard C. Holbrooke, the U.S. assistant secretary of state who negotiated the lion's share of the deal, then too U.S. soldiers will be sent in the region to guarantee the peace and "the war resumes" — an outcome that will have serious repercussions for American diplomatic prestige and the future of European security.

If he succeeds, then his maneuvers could trigger the deployment of up to 60,000 North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops and a massive U.S. and European-led effort to stabilize finally a region that has been ravaged by three wars this century.

More important to the Serbian president, it will cause the suspension of United Nations economic sanctions on Serbian-led Yugoslavia, which have crippled its economy, once the strongest in Eastern Europe.

Soon after Mr. Milosevic signed the document Tuesday, members of the Bosnian Serbian leadership were lambasting the deal. And Bosnian Serbian officials from their self-styled capital of Pale said the Parliament could be meeting over the weekend to discuss the plan. It was an ominous announcement portending rejection once again.

Although Mr. Karadzic was conspicuously silent about the accord, his No. 2 man, Momcilo Krajisnik, wasted no time condemning it.

The "maps are bad, black-mailing and servile," Mr. Krajisnik told Bosnian Serbian television.

"We have warned President Milosevic that no one has the right to sign such a plan. Our delegation has not accepted the plan, and we were unanimous on that."

"For more almost three years now," said a Western diplomat, "Milosevic has been playing cat and mouse with Karadzic and Mladic. One day he criticizes them, the next he sneaks them military aid. With this deal, his jig is up. He's got to hand them over. One way or another."

Exactly how is the hard part.



Jacques Blot, left, France's envoy to the talks, initialing the pact with Richard Holbrooke of the U.S.

U.S. Bullied, Envoys Say

Agence France-Presse

DAYTON, Ohio — The United States scored a major diplomatic coup in getting Balkan leaders to agree to a Bosnian peace, but three weeks of hard-nosed pressure by the United States left many of the negotiators smarting. "We're all fed up and very happy its over," a senior German diplomat said after emerging from the talks, which took place on a military air base in what U.S. negotiators refer to as a cloistered "diplomatic biosphere."

European partners in the Contact Group — Britain, France, Germany and Russia — complained of being kept barely abreast of what was going on, while Balkan leaders said they were bullied. "Everybody at some stage got shouted at," a diplomat said.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher conceded Tuesday that pressure tactics were at times used to keep the participants talking. "I must say that from time to time we urged them to do that in fairly strong terms," he said.

There were also diplomatic blunders. Mohammed Sacireby, the outgoing Bosnian foreign minister, said delegates were "treated like children." At one stage, the Americans placed a soccer ball in a field between Bosnian government and Bosnian Serb lodgings in the hope of engaging the two sides in a friendly game. The Serbs have "murdered our children and raped our wives," Mr. Sacireby said, "and the Americans expect us to play soccer with them. This is Western arrogance at its worst."

Top War-Crime Suspects

Unlikely Ever to Be Tried

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — While all the parties to the Bosnia peace agreement pledged Tuesday to "cooperate fully" with the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague, it is doubtful that there will be the kind of show-case trials that condemned a dozen Nazi leaders to death in Nuremberg after World War II.

The agreement states emphatically, as President Bill Clinton put it Tuesday, that "those individuals charged with war crimes will be excluded from political life."

This should end the political careers of Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and General Ratko Mladic, their military commander, both indicted by the tribunal.

While it is doubtful that the two men would be turned over for trial, UN officials believe the indictments will make them

international pariahs. Under Security Council resolutions, all countries are obliged to arrest them.

The problem of cooperation was underscored a week ago when President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia promoted one of his army officers only a day after the soldier was indicted for war crimes by the tribunal.

While the concept of war crimes and punishment has a long history, it is also murky. In most cases the victors have imposed the punishment on the vanquished. The new tribunal is the first recorded instance of an independent international body judging the accused.

The tribunal has only one accused person in custody, a Serb turned over to the court by Germany. He is expected to be tried in a few months. The more than 50 other indicted Serbs and Croats are considered fugitives from justice.

3 U.S. Diplomats Share Credit for Bosnia Deal

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

DAYTON, Ohio — The Bosnia peace agreement was the handiwork of three U.S. diplomats with vastly different personalities and negotiating skills: the late Robert C. Frasure, Richard C. Holbrooke and Warren M. Christopher.

As the head of the American negotiating team in Dayton and the man who conducted weeks of exhausting shuttle diplomacy in Balkan capitals in the fall, Mr. Holbrooke is likely to reap much of the credit for bringing off a deal to end the 3½-year Bosnian civil war. But U.S. and Balkan officials agree that the deal would not have been possible without months of patient preparatory work by Mr. Frasure and the participation of Secretary of State Christopher in the climactic stages of the negotiations.

Working while President Bill Clinton was eager to avoid Balkan entanglements, Mr. Frasure conducted more than 100 hours of negotiations with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia in the spring. The diplomat died in a car accident on a mountain road above Sarajevo in August, just as the American

effort was gaining momentum. Another key member of the U.S. negotiating team, Joseph Kruzel, was killed in the same accident.

With his sharp mind and dry sense of humor, Mr. Frasure is credited by many U.S. officials with being the intellectual force behind the Clinton administration's belated realization that a Bosnian peace settlement could not be achieved without active American leadership. Working as Mr. Holbrooke's deputy in the State Department's European bureau, he was given responsibility for Balkan affairs when other officials regarded the assignment as a poisoned chalice.

U.S. officials credit Mr. Frasure and Mr. Holbrooke with the strategy of seeking to drive a wedge between the Bosnian Serbs and Mr. Milosevic, who fanned the flames of the Serb rebellion in 1991 and 1992 with his calls for all Serbs to be permitted to live in a single state.

While Mr. Frasure was shuttling between Washington and Belgrade, his boss seemed to be tiring of both Bosnia and the State Department. The subject of incessant State Department gossip, Mr. Holbrooke was reported to be on the verge of quitting the European bureau and returning to Wall Street. Friends say

that he was effectively "cut out" of key White House meetings in July as the Clinton administration began to re-examine its Balkan policy after the Serbs' brutal capture of the UN "safe area" of Srebrenica.

Mr. Holbrooke's powerful personality and zest for always being at the center of the action grated on White House officials, including the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, whom he has known since the Vietnam war. But the same qualities proved to be a valuable asset when the administration was looking for someone to negotiate directly with Balkan warlords.

During his two-month Balkan shuttle and 20 days of sequestration at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Mr. Holbrooke has impressed friends and enemies alike with his seemingly inexhaustible energy, frequently working 16- to 18-hour days.

Known around the State Department as "Raging Bull," he is one of the few U.S. diplomats with the ability to match the level of truculence of his Balkan hosts.

According to several accounts, although Mr. Holbrooke did much of the diplomatic heavy lifting at the Dayton talks, he was unable to bring the ne-

gotiations to closure. This was partly the result of his relatively junior rank in the administration: as an assistant secretary of state, he is the fourth rung down in the State Department pecking order. Mr. Holbrooke concluded early on that, in order to get a deal, he would have to bring in the secretary of state.

U.S. officials and Balkan delegates said that Mr. Christopher made a key contribution in securing a settlement on eastern Slavonia, the last remaining territorial dispute between Croatia and Serbia.

He was also intimately involved in the final stage of the negotiations. Although Mr. Christopher's relations with Mr. Holbrooke have been strained in the past, the two worked together effectively during the current negotiations.

In contrast to Mr. Holbrooke, who was on first-name terms with most of the delegates, Mr. Christopher took care to address them by their formal titles.

His quiet manner and attention to detail — as well as his senior position in the administration — clearly impressed the Balkan leaders.

U.S. officials said that most of the key advances took place when the secretary was in Dayton.

EUROPE: Embarrassing Lesson

Continued from Page 1

denied that Europe was "squeezed out" by the exercise of American power. "We were able to make decisive contributions to many aspects of this peace deal," Mr. Kinkel said.

France's foreign minister, Hervé de Charette, chastized the United States, saying it impeded efforts to reach a diplomatic solution at an earlier stage. "The fact is that the Americans looked at this affair in ex-Yugoslavia from a great distance for nearly four years and basically blocked the progression of things," he said.

Mr. de Charette blamed American skepticism toward Europe's own mediation attempts and its campaign to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia's mostly Muslim government. The Europeans strongly rejected that approach because they believed it would escalate the war.

He said it was only when President Jacques Chirac took a more forceful line against Bosnian Serb aggression and sent a new rapid reaction force to bolster United Nations peacekeepers that the chain of events was set in motion toward the peace settlement that was signed Tuesday.

The Americans, Mr. de Charette said, refrained from playing a lead role in that initiative or by sending ground troops at the time "no doubt due to domestic political considerations in light of coming elections" for the U.S. presidency.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé, meanwhile, contended that the Dayton peace accord devised during three weeks of intensive negotiations "looks like the twin of a European plan that was presented 18 months ago." A French government spokesman, Alain Lamoussière, also quoted Mr. Juppé as having said that the peace plan ultimately agreed upon by the warring parties was "the fruit, in particular, of French determination."

French and other European officials argue that the United States should not be allowed to reap all of the glory for the peace deal. The Americans, they say, must bear some responsibility for standing aside while nearly a quarter of a million people, mostly civilians, were killed.

Only when the belligerents succumbed to war fatigue and the Bosnian Serbs suffered se-

rious territorial setbacks at the hands of advancing Croatian forces did the United States seize the opportunity to press for a comprehensive resolution of the conflict, these European officials contend.

While European countries play a supporting role in the U.S.-led military force that will monitor the terms of the peace deal, EU officials say their role may now be reduced to rounding up doors for the \$6 billion reconstruction plan in Bosnia.

UN Sanctions Vote
The Security Council voted Wednesday to suspend economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and to lift gradually the arms embargo on all former Yugoslav republics over a six-month period. Reuters reported from the United Nation in New York.

DEATH: Care in the Final Hours Is Falling Short

Continued from Page 1

belief that if you gave people the opportunity and the information to do things right, they would take that opportunity. But nothing really has changed over the five years we've been studying these things. We're stuck on this one."

The results suggest how difficult it is to get doctors, patients and families to talk about dying, let alone alter traditional patterns of intensive care in hospitals. "We underestimated the weight of habit," said Joanne Lynn, director of the Center to Improve Care of the Dying at George Washington University Medical Center, the study's other co-leader. She said doctors and patients alike have to learn to talk more openly about pain, death and the risks as well as benefits of medical technology. There are no simple answers for how to do that, she said.

Living wills and other advance directives on what kinds of treatment a person wants in the event of an incapacitating illness "aren't enough on their own," she said. "We need a vision of what it would be to live well in the shadow of death."

She said she was especially dumbfounded by the finding that more than one-third of the patients died in pain. "We would never tolerate rates like this for postoperative infections," she said.

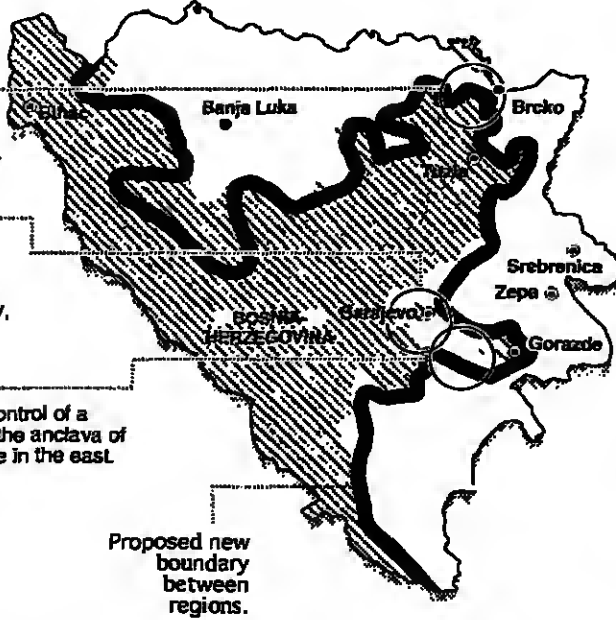
The Final Disputes

Serbian Corridor
The Serbs wanted a wider corridor around the town of Brcko, linking the Serb-held areas of eastern Bosnia with the city of Banja Luka. This will be decided by arbitration.

Sarajevo
The Serbs wanted some parts of the city to be part of the new Serb republic; the Bosnian government wanted and won a unified, open city, the symbolic heart of the unified nation it seeks.

Path to Gorazde
The Bosnian government regained control of a swath of land linking Sarajevo with the enclave of Gorazde, strengthening its presence in the east.

EXISTING AREAS OF CONTROL
Bosnian government and Croatian
Serbian
Proposed new boundary between regions.



The New York Times

HONG KONG: Shock Voiced

Continued from Page 1

China would need to establish its own legislative body to approve laws it sought to have on the books when it regained control of the city of 6 million people.

The need to appoint senior judges, replace laws that Beijing rejects and pass a budget for the fiscal year starting in July 1997 makes it "essential to establish" the Special Autonomous Region legislature before that date, Sir Sze Yuen said.

The speech, delivered to the Hoog Kong Management Association on Tuesday night, dominated local media reports Wednesday and brought condemnation from a wide range of representatives in Hong Kong's Legislative Council.

A smooth transition is only an excuse," said Allen Lee, leader of the Liberal Party.

China "wants to bring in a legislature before 1997. I don't think that is in the interest of the Hong Kong people."

A fellow legislator, Emily Lau, was equally critical of the confusion that rival administrative bodies could create. "It will be bad for business," she told Reuters. "It will be bad for stability. It will cause conflict for civil servants. Isn't that a recipe for disaster?"

TOKYO: A Special Bank

Continued from Page 1

address future banking failures.

Japanese officials said, and analysts agreed, that Tokyo Kyodo would probably differ in key aspects from the Resolution Trust Corp., although details on just how were sketchy. "They may mean something revolutionary by Japanese standards, but it is dangerous to give the impression that what happened in America will happen here," said Alicia Ogawa, a banking analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia.

She said it was "definitely a positive move" for Japan to create a bank to deal with bank crises, as the country did not have an entity that was solely responsible for handling failures. Up to now, she said, Japan's banking authorities had improvised when confronted with bank failures.

The Finance Ministry also proposed raising the ceiling on the amount of funds that Japan's Deposit Insurance System, an emergency fund set up by the nation's banks and credit unions, could provide to write off bad loans left by failed financial institutions. A bad loan is defined as one given to a borrower that subsequently went bankrupt or one in which no interest has been paid for at least six months. But such a change would require a revision in Japanese law.

"Kizu's problem is so serious that it's difficult to handle with our current procedures," said Mr. Nishimura. He said some officials wanted to withdraw about 500 billion yen from the Deposit Insurance System for Kizu.

The credit union had recoverable nonperforming loans of 230 billion yen, the ministry said. Those bad loans represented 90 percent of its assets.

The ministry said it would press Sanwa Bank and other major banks with close business ties to Kizu to aid in the bailout.

Osaka Prefecture, Kizu's official regulator, has said it considers Sanwa Bank, Long Term Credit Bank of Japan and Tokai Bank partly responsible for Kizu's failure since they urged some of their major clients to deposit money in Kizu. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

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Herald Tribune

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A Difficult Peace

If the commitments made Tuesday in Ohio are honored in Balkan cities and villages in the months ahead, Europe's worst conflict since World War II will come to an end. It will not be a moment too soon. As President Bill Clinton said in announcing the peace agreement, "the people of Bosnia finally have a chance to turn from the horror of war to the promise of peace."

A brutal war it has been. During 43 months of combat and ethnic violence, more than a quarter of a million people died and 2 million were forced to flee their homes. Thousands of civilians were killed or tortured in a succession of sickening atrocities.

The peace initiated Tuesday by the leaders of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia was not easy to reach and will be difficult to enforce.

It represents the imperfect political resolution of a conflict that, while launched by cynical politicians, quickly brought into play ancient ethnic animosities. As such it is a fragile peace, one that will require the support not only of the peoples of Bosnia but of America and the rest of the world.

Though Bosnia nominally remains a unified country within its previous borders, it has in effect been sliced into two or more pieces.

Half its territory will remain for now under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces that seized it early in the war. The other half is allocated to an unstable federation of Muslim-led government forces and Croatian militias that have been at odds in the past and could become so again.

The best hope is that given time, and the removal from the political scene of the indicted war criminals who have now been barred from office, the country could eventually be united again.

The Bosnian presidency, Parliament and other institutions of national government that now exist mainly on paper might then exercise real power. It is just as likely that the fragmentation of Bosnia will worsen. But that would not necessarily mean a resumption of warfare.

Americans can take justified pride in Washington's leading role in bringing about a settlement. By deciding earlier

this year to commit its prestige and power to achieving the peace that had for so long eluded European mediators, the Clinton administration has reclaimed leadership in Atlantic affairs.

Special credit in the diplomatic endeavor goes to Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, who seized on a turn in military fortunes to get the parties into serious negotiations, and Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who shepherded this month's peace conference in Dayton, Ohio, to a successful conclusion.

There is little time for congratulations. Difficult and dangerous tasks lie ahead, beginning with the issue of sending American ground troops to help enforce the peace. Logistically, this deployment could begin as soon as 96 hours after the peace agreement is signed, most likely in Paris next month.

But before any troops are sent, President Clinton must make the case to Congress and the American people that this mission is necessary and prudent.

It is both. Having brought the combatants this far, Washington cannot now walk away from the peace it brokered. NATO should help secure the peace. The mission the president has in mind would operate under unified NATO command, with an American general at the head. The force would consist of at least 60,000 well-armed NATO troops, about 20,000 of them American.

The rules of engagement would permit firm and immediate responses to any threat. Nation-building tasks are wisely not included. There would be a December 1996 target date for withdrawal.

Before proceeding, the president has promised to consult with Congress and seek its support. That is not quite enough. Formal congressional approval must be a condition for American participation. It would undermine the peace, and be unfair to the U.S. troops, to send them to Bosnia without congressional authorization.

The initial response of congressional leaders has been cautious. But even skeptics suggest they are ready to listen seriously to the president's arguments. It is up to Mr. Clinton to be as persuasive with the American people as his diplomats proved to be with the Balkan leaders.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Deeper Budget Cuts

The tax cuts and some of the spending cuts in the Republicans' seven-year package would ultimately be much larger than the official estimates suggest. That's because, as written, their full effect would not be felt until after or near the end of the seven-year period for which the estimates were made. These delayed-action mechanisms should be an issue in the talks about to begin between the president and Congress. You cannot achieve a better balance between the government's resources and responsibilities with these slow-developing tax cuts whose long-term effect would be to create a new imbalance.

It was known all along that some of the tax cuts in the plan were "backloaded." In the House-Senate conference, they became much more so. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan asked the Joint Tax Committee for long-term estimates of how the bill would affect revenue, not just for seven years but for 10. In the 10th year, the diminution of revenue caused by these tax cuts would be 75 percent greater than in the seventh year; that's how much of the full cost the tax-writing committees postponed. Most of the postponement would come in capital gains. The conferees agreed not just to cut the capital gains tax but to begin adjusting gains for inflation — so that when an asset was sold, the government would tax only the increase in value in excess of the inflation rate. The inflation adjustments would not begin until the year 2001, however. That and other steps conceal their cost.

The tax cut to end the so-called marriage penalty on two-earner couples filing joint returns was also largely delayed

until the period 2003 to 2005, and there are other examples.

A lot of the plan's spending cuts have been backloaded all along as well. Medicaid may be the best example. The cut in projected spending for the full seven years — all seven combined — would be 17 percent; that is the figure most often cited. But it is misleading because the cuts in the early years would be small and get progressively larger. By year seven, the cut on an annual basis would be 28 percent.

Nor does even that do justice to what might happen to the program, it turns out. That's because the conferees also eased the rules governing how much states would have to spend to qualify for their federal funds. If hard-pressed states were to spend the least they could and still qualify for their full federal grants, the federal and state governments together by the seventh year would be spending 35 percent less than under current law. That would be a devastating cut — but the deeper the ultimate tax cuts in the plan, the deeper the spending cuts must also be to keep up. And some of these spending cuts are too deep to sustain.

The focus in the fight thus far has almost all been on what would happen in the first seven years of this plan. That's fine, but it makes no sense to solve a problem in that period only to begin to create it all over again immediately thereafter. Senator Moynihan's 10-year chart is a useful warning. The government should not be mortgaging its future by cutting taxes that in the long run it will need to fulfill its basic responsibilities.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Intrigue in Vietnam

In most countries, cement would appear an unlikely source of intrigue. But in a Vietnam in the midst of a building boom, it has become an indispensable resource. So when prices more than doubled between March and May this year, builders panicked, supplies dropped, projects stalled and everyone pointed fingers. In September, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet responded by ordering an official inquiry. This implicates officials of the state-owned Vietnam Cement Corp. in illegal activities that contributed to the shortages in the company's retail outlets. Two company directors have been sacked for "causing

serious damage to the national economy" and criminal charges may follow.

Nobody can excuse official malfeasance, and the government is right to see such activities as a threat to Vietnam's development. But if the government is serious about rooting out problems, it needs to attack the structural incentives that affect virtually every strategic industry and represent the leading inducements to bribery, corruption and black-market dealing. These incentives largely stem from the government's assumption that controlling competition fosters cooperation. In fact, it encourages collusion.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

Clinton Needs to Provide Hard Answers on Bosnia

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton is preparing to send U.S. troops to Bosnia whether Congress and the American people like it or not. They don't.

The decision to commit the troops was made by the president long before Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke put his excellent mind and his patented, muscular negotiating style to creating a peace agreement.

The agreement was nailed down Tuesday. If anyone could have seen to it, Mr. Holbrooke was the one. He was a good copy boy, too.

How long the agreement will last or what it will cost in lives to enforce we do not know. But we do know the Bosnian enemies and America's European allies insisted on U.S. troops. For the administration, that demand vetoed the objections of the American Congress and public.

Still, for the risks to American lives, Americans would at least seem entitled to full information about how the troops will be used. They are not getting it.

Twenty thousand troops will be sent to Bosnia, more if needed. They will stay about a year, more if needed. With replacements, at least 50,000 Americans

will have to serve in the Balkans. It will cost about \$1.5 billion, more if needed.

That much has been said by U.S. officials, and in a letter from President Bill Clinton on Nov. 13 to the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, in answer to a letter from him dated Oct. 26.

The Gingrich letter put some critical questions about the purpose of sending the troops and how they would be used. The president did not reply at all to some questions and he replied evasively to many of the others.

The president has gone away with that because few in Washington have bothered to compare the texts of both letters to find out which questions were not answered. The reason they were evaded should wreck congressional nerves: Even as the troops get ready to land in Bosnia, the administration itself does not know the answers.

Here in roughly ascending order of importance are a few of Mr. Gingrich's questions answered vaguely or not at all.

1. The administration says American

credibility and Western solidarity will be destroyed if Congress does not back up President Clinton's commitment to send troops. "Precisely when did you make this commitment, to whom did you make it and what conditions if any were attached?"

2. Did you specify the type of mission the troops would be ordered to carry out — as a neutral observer of the agreement, or as an armed force to coerce agreement?

3. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, says that from a military point of view, European forces are capable of carrying out the Balkan job. So why must U.S. ground forces be involved?

4. The administration hopes for a military balance through "arms control." How? Who will enforce it? Will U.S. troops have to disarm Bosnian Serbs and others to get this "balance"?

5. A big one. Administration officials, including the president, have talked of U.S. troops to equip and train the forces of the Muslim-Croatian federation. How? When? How does the United States remain a neutral peacekeeper if it is simultaneously arming one of the parties to the conflict? U.S. allies, with 40,000 troops at risk,

are hostile to the idea. Now the administration seems to be backing down. Is it? So my question — as I trust it will be Mr. Gingrich's — is whether the president will commit himself, this time to Americans, not to change his mind yet again and order the U.S. troops to take on the mad role of a peacekeeper who trains and arms one side.

The Bosnian war came about through a string of Western and Balkan political errors for which more than 200,000 people were killed and more than a million forced to leave their homes.

Sending U.S. soldiers to try to keep a peace among three sides that have tried to destroy each other, and likely will try again, strikes me as one more error. But it is a done deal: American troops will land in Bosnia.

Now it is the president's job to come up with the answers he did not give Mr. Gingrich. More than ever, it is the duty of Congress and the public to push for them.

Otherwise, American troops will face even greater risks than they have to, once they land among Balkan mountains, storms and wars.

The New York Times.

The Last Months of War Hold the Key to a Lasting Settlement

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It is, for all the qualms, a moment to raise the heart. Yes, the Dayton deal is not a perfect peace for ex-Yugoslavia; the chance of a better peace died in the four years while the West dithered. Yes, it will not be easy to enforce this peace; that is why it needs resolute Americans among the enforcers. But

put the reservations aside for the moment. Look at the three chief lessons of what has happened in the Balkans in the past three months, and build those lessons into the planning for the next challenge that Europe and America will face in the world.

First, the shape of the Balkan war and therefore the shape of the peace were changed by the application of a surprisingly small amount of military power. Operation Deliberate Force, the three weeks of bombing by NATO that started at the end of August, dropped a smaller tonnage of explosives on the Bosnian Serbs than one night's British bombing of Germany in World War II. Yet that tiny amount, because it can now be precision-aimed, broke the Serbs' command of the battlefield.

Their communications collapsed; much of their ammunition was destroyed or could not be moved to where it was needed; their anti-aircraft defenses were stunned. As a result, the Bosnian Muslims and their Croatian allies were able to recapture a large part of western Bosnia. That is why the Serbs, no longer in occupa-

tion of 70 percent of Bosnia, agreed to negotiate for peace on terms they had hitherto rejected.

These events also settled a debate that had divided the West for the previous four years. In arguing about what Europe and America could do in the former Yugoslavia, the bolder spirits argued that a fairly modest amount of airpower, backed up by a small but efficient army on the ground, could change the course of the war. The pessimists said it would not work. In the tangled forests and hills of the Balkans, they said, airpower would not find its targets, and on the ground the soldiers of modern armies would be trapped and slaughtered.

This August and September, the pessimists turned out to be wrong. NATO airpower could not find every mortar hidden in a clump of trees, but it could, with a flick of its wrist, deal with command posts and ammunition dumps. The Croatian Army, newly trained and re-equipped with modern weapons, took the Krajina in a weekend and then helped the Muslims recapture much of western Bosnia.

The implications for the future are large. The high-tech sort of military power that NATO possesses — the sort that thwarted the Soviet Union and won the Gulf War — is out, as many people had thought, irrelevant in geographically awkward corners of the world like Bosnia. It can prob-

ably be used almost anywhere. That changes the calculations for many of the possible confrontations of the 21st century.

The second lesson of the past three months is one to be ruefully chewed on by Europeans.

It was the Americans who organized the alliance between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats, and who presumably helped to sharpen up the army of Croatia

It was America that laid the foundation.

itself. And the Americans had always been keener than the Europeans on using North Atlantic Treaty Organization airpower to insist on a half-decent peace.

The Americans have had their own failures, to be sure. By refusing to put American soldiers into Bosnia's hills, they made it necessary to wait until the Croatian Army was ready to do the hard work on the ground. But in the end it was America that laid the foundations of the pact.

There is in theory no reason why Europe could not have done it. The Europeans could have helped Croatia play its necessary part in pushing the Serbs into a deal. They could probably have carried out that three-week bombing campaign without American help. But they did not. It was America that had the will to see

what needed to be done and to make sure it got done. Divided, querulous Europe never had the will. The advocates of a "single European foreign policy" should ruminate on that.

The third lesson is the grisly one. The odds are that the change of the past three months could have been brought about much earlier if the West had had clearer eyes and a steadier nerve.

Most people now agree that an intervention by the West in 1991 before Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic marched his army over the border into Croatia — could have stopped the war in its tracks. Such action was indeed being recommended by some senior generals and intelligence officials. But the politicians, especially in Britain, timorously refused to take even the small risk this involved. That was the first lost chance.

There were other chances later on. That necessary combination of airpower and a small but efficient army on the ground could have been provided by NATO at any one of a number of suitable moments. It would have needed the cooperation of Croatia, since the army's lines of communication would have passed through Croat-held land; but the Croats would have almost certainly have cooperated because an intervention that pushed back the Serbs in Bosnia would have helped them, too.

The number of casualties, if the past three months' fighting is

any guide, might have been much smaller than most people feared. Yet neither Europe nor America would take the risk. The shove for peace had to wait until the Croatian Army was ready. And meanwhile the pile of dead men, women and children steadily grew.

Ah, say the sceptics, but peace had to wait until this year because it was also necessary to get President Milosevic on the peace-makers' side. No, it did not have to wait. It is nearly two years since Mr. Milosevic formally broke with the Bosnian Serbs. And, even before that, this shrewd man knew that Russia's collapse had left him and his country with no geopolitical choice but to work with the West. If the West had been firm with Mr. Milosevic, it could have had him on peace's side much earlier.

Well, yes, munter the stubbornest, but it still makes a difference that by the summer of 1995, the Bosnian Serbs were exhausted. This will not wash, either. The Muslims were just as exhausted. The only vigorous new force on the scene in 1995 was the Croatian Army — and NATO could have done long ago what the Croats did over the past three months.

Europeans and Americans alike have to face up to these facts. So long and ghastly a war cannot be pushed quietly into the cupboard of history. The West needs to consult its conscience, flinch and learn the lessons.

International Herald Tribune.

Citizen Walesa Has a Role as a Necessary Political Troublemaker

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Poland may ultimately regret having turned Lech Walesa out of the presidency on Sunday. But his defeat is not a total loss for those abroad who admired the courage, resolve and concern for humanity the electrician from Gdansk showed in fighting Communist tyranny in the 1980s.

Citizen Walesa was always a more interesting and inspiring figure than President Walesa ever became. The world has enough mediocre presidents. It does not have enough brilliant, resourceful political troublemakers.

Welcome back, Lech.

Even for Poland, Mr. Walesa's defeat by the campaign-savvy ex-Communist Alexander Kwasniewski may have silver linings. Two things have to happen for that to be the case, however: Mr. Kwasniewski must honor his promises to reinforce free-market economics and democracy in

Poland. And Mr. Walesa must get over the self-pitying bitterness and spite he showed in the campaign and in his first statements accepting defeat.

Sunday's vote was a personal defeat for Mr. Walesa, not a national defeat for Poland. This was a referendum on a man with human weaknesses, not a vote on capitalism or NATO. The temptation for outsiders to read cosmic international meaning into this election should be resisted.

One description of Winston Churchill — magnificent in war, useless in peace — may apply to Lech Walesa as well.

Voters tossed Mr. Walesa out in a fashion similar to Churchill's 1945 ouster in Britain, and for some of the same reasons. A magnificent figure in opposition and in adversity, Mr. Walesa was a cantankerous, unpredictable leader in

the "peace-time" democracy he helped create. He came to rely on gratitude for past glories to overcome his lack of a convincing vision of the future.

Modern power does not corrupt so much as it isolates and blinds. In the presidential palace, Mr. Walesa shut himself off in trappings of grandeur. He let his rapidly expanding ego come between him and many of his former allies in the Solidarity movement, which undid Communist rule.

On Sunday, Mr. Walesa fell victim to the sentimental system that is democracy and to the cruel efficiency of voters who insist on knowing what you have done for them today.

Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, smooth-talking and telegenic, bested a boorish Mr. Walesa in two televised debates and wound up with nearly 52 percent of the vote. Em-

bracing capitalism and Polish membership in NATO, Mr. Kwasniewski compared his Democratic Left Alliance to a West European social democratic party.

The Alliance has now won control of the presidency and Parliament through democratic means. Its claims to be a democratic force, not a totalitarian remnant, must be tested by Poland and the international community.

And the key figure in this testing should be Mr. Walesa. His seal of approval — or disapproval — can seriously affect the way Mr. Kwasniewski's government is received by the rest of the world.

But in his initial, angry statement conceding defeat, Mr. Walesa said he would not cooperate with Mr. Kwasniewski and would not attend the official handover of power. "We have nothing to say to each other and I will not talk to him," Mr. Walesa said.

That is a self-defeating attitude at this stage. Mr. Walesa should not take the a priori position that Mr. Kwasniewski can never be a legitimate leader no matter what he does. It cheapens the meaning of Sunday's vote and of the democratic system Mr. Walesa fought to bring to Poland.

If he can put aside his bitterness, Mr. Walesa can make another significant contribution to national reconciliation and international stability. He can lay claim to a moral authority that would make him one of Europe's elder statesmen by promising cooperation — as long as Mr. Kwasniewski lives up to his promises.

That logic imposes important obligations on Poland's friends abroad as well. They should avoid using Mr. Walesa's defeat for their own ends.

Those who champion getting Poland into NATO immediately can argue that Mr. Walesa's defeat shows how fragile democracy in Central Europe is and how urgently action is needed. These forces will be quick to point up the difficulty of absorbing into the North Atlantic alliance a nation that has just chosen former Communists to lead it after five years of robust anti-communist rule.

But this campaign was fought around Polish issues and identities and voters responded to those, for better or for worse. We charter members of the Walesa administration society have to accept that. And so does he.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Speaker Addresses the Enemy

By Richard Reeves

ATLANTA — "Imagine you were trying to save this country," said the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, to the annual meeting of the national Association of Newspaper Opinion Page Editors here earlier this month.

That, of course, is exactly what he imagines. The United States, he said, is in a "civilizational crisis." The way he intends to save us from ourselves is heard in this mantra: "Listen, Learn, Help, Lead."

However, he emphasized, he did not intend to listen to or talk to anyone or any group he considered his opponent. The enemies' list he laid out for the editors included: themselves and almost all the rest of the press; people who write letters to the editor; labor unions; "left-wing front groups"; and anyone stupid enough not to know that his own political action committee, GOPAC, is "the leading educational institution" in the United States.

Every group that has been positive in the direction we're going has had total access," he said. "Why would I want to sit down with a group of people that hates our program? I don't have any interest in wasting my time on left-wing groups. Why would I want to meet with teachers' unions?"

And the press? "I'm trying to be conciliatory," he said, adding that he had been advised to go easy by Tom Johnson, the president of CNN.

"I thought a year ago that we were on a playing field with the Democrats and that the 'elite media' were referees who were biased. I think now that the elite media is the offensive wing of the other team."

Specifically, he offered these judgments on media:

The New York Times: "Totally dishonest."
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution: "Deliberate Pravda-like editing.... I spend half my campaign money undoing the damage done by the Journal-Constitution."
Wall Street Journal news cov-

erage: "Disinformation... deliberately false information."
The Des Moines Register: "See the Journal-Constitution."

After hearing what the speaker does not read, the editors assembled asked what he did pay attention to and he listed: "Wall Street Journal editorials"; Michael Barone of U.S. News and World Report, "the most knowledgeable person"; Washington Times editorials; the columnists George Will, Paul Gigot and David Broder; "sometimes" William Safire of The New York Times; USA Today "almost every day"; Albert Hunt of the Wall Street Journal "to get a good laugh."

Of letters to the editor, he said: "I don't pay attention to the letters because I just assume they're based on misinformation."

That surprised me because when Mr. Gingrich was a young assistant professor at West Georgia College, he was a prolific writer to the editor of the Journal-Constitution. Those letters won him a nickname in the statehouse: "The Nutsy Professor."

Universal Press Syndicate

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Troops to Cuba

MADRID — The embarkation of the new expedition for Cuba began today [Nov. 22]. These troops, who number about 30,000, are under Generals Pandin and Maxin, two veterans of the last Cuban War, will form, with the soldiers now in the island, by far the largest Spanish force which ever crossed the Atlantic.


1920: Unknown Soldier

PARIS — The Cabinet decided today [Nov. 22] that the tomb of the Unknown Soldier will be placed under the Arc de Triomphe. The Fine Arts Department is to work out a plan for the definite disposition. There had been four proposals prior to this decision: (1) To transfer the remains to the large room above the vault of the arch, (2) to inter them under the central avenue of the arch, (3) or in the "Marseillaise" pillar, (4) to place the body of the Unknown

Soldier in a sarcophagus on the top of the Arc de Triomphe, where it would be in sight of all Paris.

1945: Peace and Thanks

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] This, of course, is the Thanksgiving of silent guns and returning ships. More than 2,000,000 boys will be passing their plates at home for second helpings today [Nov. 23] who a year ago ate their turkey a long way from "God's Country," from local wishbones. It is, as President Truman proclaimed it, the "day of our abundance, strength and achievement," in which we can "give thanks with the humility and hope of the free." And it is with humility and hope of free men who have seen this victory achieved that on this Thanksgiving Day we face world tasks of peace. On this day, as we gather in our churches, we have a thanks to pay to our dead and a faith to keep with the living.



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OPINION/LETTERS

After One Day of Plenty,
364 Days of Hunger

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Twenty-five years ago this Thanksgiving, the first meal was served at the Zacchaeus Community Kitchen, in one of Washington's poorest areas. Those cooking and serving the meals were members of the Community for Creative Nonviolence, a group that until then concerned itself mostly with protesting U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

The Zacchaeus volunteers were unsure how many poor people would hear about the event and would show up for Thanksgiving dinner. Would word-of-mouth be enough? Someone suggested leafletting. Or advertising. In the end, it was decided to spread a verbal invitation around the neighborhood.

"I thought maybe 20 or so people would come," recalls Edward Guinan, the founder of the Community for Creative Nonviolence and director of the Zacchaeus kitchen these past 25 years. "Well over 100 walked in."

Volunteers were astonished that so many people poured in that first day. So was an obscure nun from India who ladled the first bowl of soup, Mother Teresa.

In 1970, America was in the pre-homeless and pre-soup kitchen era. The reach on the War on Poverty was wide but its programs tended not to extend to the most abject poor people, the homeless. When they fell through the cracks, few on top were there to peer down to see how far. Governments left it to the saints and Samaritans to carry out the vision of Matthew 25: "I was hungry and you gave me to eat. . . . I was a stranger and you took me in."

Volunteers at Zacchaeus could trace the spirit of their works of mercy back to the early Christian church when the destitute would receive God's food from the cellarer at the monasteries of St. Benedict. Seven centuries later, St. Francis joined in, and St. Vincent de Paul after that.

But in America in 1970, Zacchaeus had few models to work from. A Franciscan church in midtown Manhattan had a daily bread line for New York's poor. Chicago had the Pacific Gardens mission, where skid row winos could get dinner, a cot and a sermon. The Salvation Army was active, along with Dorothy Day and the Catholic Worker houses of hospitality.

That was about it. The 1970s marked America's awakening to the needs of its ex-

ploding hungry and homeless population. The swelling included not only the traditional down and outs but, now, whole families, Vietnam veterans, mental patients released from institutions and citizens who had had a paycheck and a home only months before.

By 1980, the country was no longer in denial. Soup kitchens, food banks and homeless shelters were overflowing. In 1984, an organization called Share Our Strength began distributing what has become \$26 million worth of grants to more than 800 groups that serve the chronically hungry.

Bill Shore, the group's founder and director, speaks today the way Edward Guinan did 25 years ago on the question of what it takes to arouse the nation's instincts for compassion:

"Instead of being shocking, poverty has become mind-numbingly routine," he says. "This makes it all the more difficult to combat. If only there were better odds of poor children being taken hostage somewhere, or stuck in a well, or contracting an incurable disease. The result would be a lot more attention. No one wears a ribbon on behalf of the 12 million children who live in poverty."

Or the 10 percent of Americans now who get government assistance to buy food. Or the 25 million who rely on emergency food banks.

A quarter-century after Zacchaeus kitchen opened its door, and began opening the eyes of government officials to hunger, the country has come full circle. City councils, mayors and Congress are again saying of the destitute, leave them to the saints and Samaritans. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, wants the government to give less to the poor and private charities to give more, saying "they get more done at less cost."

Somewhere between dismay and anger, charities and nonprofits reply that even with federal help in the last 15 years they have been turning away larger and larger numbers of poor people.

While Mr. Gingrich theorizes, those at Zacchaeus kitchen, as well as the now thousands of other operations like it around the country, are ready for the crush of Thanksgiving guests.

At most places, plenty of food is available. It's those other 364 days that are the worry.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Embassies Do

I cannot let stand William Pfaff's remark ("The Commercializing of American Foreign Policy Is a Bad Idea," *Opinion*, Nov. 16) that "American embassies abroad now make economic war." It is wrong to label our efforts in assisting American companies to compete overseas as a "war."

The U.S. government stands for fair and free economic competition — an ethic of the American marketplace for generations. Where war aims at destruction for political reasons, our economic policy seeks to build cooperation by creating the ground rules for fair competition. Indeed, this is part of our efforts for the forthcoming U.S.-EU summit meeting in Madrid. That meeting is about the U.S. and the EU cooperating on a broad range of political and economic issues, including dealing with barriers to trade.

I also disagree with Mr. Pfaff's contention that American foreign policy has been "commercialized." The embassy I head, like every other one, seeks to advance American interests across the entire range of diplomatic activities. That there is a greater emphasis now on economic and commercial matters than during the Cold War is not an abandonment of past leadership. Rather, it is an

overdue adjustment to a new world where peace and prosperity both need to be pursued.

PAMELA HARRIMAN,
Paris.

The writer is the U.S. ambassador to France.

Oh, Canada

Regarding "Sane, Reliable Canada Attempts Suicide — And Will Do So Again" (*Opinion*, Nov. 4):

Linguistics teaches us that language is the very definition of man. It plays an essential role in shaping a person's social identity. So when Charles Krauthammer writes, "That a country such as this should self-destruct over an issue as relatively trivial as language is a cause for great dismay," he demonstrates that he knows very little about linguistics or about what he writes about (i.e., French-speaking Quebecers).

WILFRID ROTGE,
Toulouse, France.

Regarding "Impasse in Canada" (*Editorial*, Nov. 2):

The debate in Canada over Quebec's future must focus not on compromise but on reality. The reality is that the French are no longer first, or even first among two equals, but one of many cultures and nations in Cana-

da. Nevertheless, Quebecers dominate Canadian politics, and now both the prime minister and leader of the opposition are Quebecers. Only Quebec is truly bilingual, and, therefore, Quebecers dominate the government bureaucracy.

Citizens in the ROC (rest of Canada, a derivative Quebecer term) believe that Quebec already has enough power, influence and distinctiveness. If Canada is to get past this impasse, the multicultural, democratic and realistic present and future have to be embraced, not the unjust, nationalistic and undemocratic past of Quebec nationalists. Otherwise, there will indeed be another referendum. But this time, it will be the "rest of Canada" liberating themselves from Quebec's demands.

ERIC LANGENBACHER,
Bonn.

Your article ("Quebec's Separatists: Stronger Than Ever," Nov. 15) illustrates the paradox of French Canada's continuing to fight a war for identity that it has already won. Instead of trying to destroy Canada, those who voted "oui" in the referendum should channel their energy into making Canada the great nation it has the potential to be.

MURRAY GIBBS,
Geneva.Bored in Washington:
All Work and No Flirt

By Susan Benda

WASHINGTON — If you plan to visit the American capital, you'd better heed this travel advisory: "At all costs, do not flirt."

The fear of sexual harassment lawsuits and political correctness have brought an unprecedented coolness to relations between the

MEANWHILE

sexes here. Men pick up the cues, repent and reform. And women learn to subsist on the meager local diet.

Not long ago, I found myself in the salad bar line at my office cafeteria next to a man I had noticed around the law firm. He was kind of cute, I didn't work with him and as far as I knew, he wasn't married. There we were, side by side, deliberating between cucumbers and cherry tomatoes. Our eyes met. Seizing the moment, I complimented him on his colorful sweater.

But slightly embarrassed at my own foray into flirting, I tried to deflect attention by noting that if he had admired my outfit, he would have felt obliged to keep that secret. My comment resonated with several of the men around the salad bar. One lawyer, who is in his 50's, said that he felt entirely constrained in his interactions with women and simply didn't know how to act anymore.

What's going on? Sometimes it takes an outsider to point out a bizarre local practice. In talking to foreigners living in Washington, one discovers that they view with horror the antiseptic, antisectional way in which the natives relate:

• A French journalist nearing 40 confides that after a year of living here, she is convinced she had lost her sex appeal. Imagine her relief when, upon her return to France, men actually acknowledge her (female) presence. She knows what sexual harassment is and has no patience for it, but it doesn't mean that she doesn't want to be noticed.

• A Romanian in Washington for a six-week program struggles with a vague and uneasy sense that she has become invisible and is close to desperate by the time she boards her plane for Europe.

• An Argentine woman throws up her hands in exasperation and says: "All I know is if there's any less flirting in this town, I'm going home."

All of these foreign women are serious professionals who are happily married and not in search of a

great love or even a little fling. But they despair at the lack of gracious flirtation that eases male-female relations in their home countries.

According to my unscientific survey of Washington residents in the late 30's to early 40's, men are full of flirting or making any comment about a woman's appearance in the course of the work day.

Foreign men also learn the rule. They have told me that they dare not banter with women or ask a woman out on a date if they first encounter her professionally.

When one considers how much time work consumes, this is no minor development — particularly for a single person.

I don't believe I'm overstating the problem. And it is a problem. After all, what's the fun of being

What's the fun of
being grown-up if
you can't banter?

grown-up if you can't flirt? There has to be some compensation for the grind of monthly mortgage payments, the boredom of weekly grocery shopping and laundry, and the daily ordeal of reporting to an office in a suit.

I'm told, sometimes rather smugly, that this is the inevitable and necessary result and reflection of the success of the women's movement. Are feminism and flirting irreconcilably contradictory concepts?

I think not.

There is a difference between vulgar leering and flirtatious banter. I'll admit that this is a subjective matter, dependent on both the judgment of the beholder and the sensibilities of the beheld. But give the choice, I would much prefer to live with the struggle to find the golden mean, if only because the price of banishing flirting altogether is simply too high.

I don't accept that the choice between sexism or this "neutered" version of our lives. I am old enough to call myself a feminist — for me that requires no reflection — but I still think that it is (or can be) fun to be female.

The writer is a lawyer in Washington. She contributed this column to the *International Herald Tribune*.



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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Vanished City of Antiquity Surfaces in Syria



Clay male figure from city of Urkesh.

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the vanished cities of antiquity, Urkesh in its heyday more than 4,000 years ago was an opulent oasis of commerce straddling a major trade route in northeastern Syria, near the Turkish border.

It was reputed to be the capital of a fabled kingdom and the most sacred religious center of the Hurrians, an obscure people who were contemporaries of the Sumerians in the south and the Semites of Ebla in the west.

But history had long ago misplaced the city of Urkesh and was left with only a dim memory of the Hurrian civilization.

The Hurrians, or Horites, are mentioned briefly in the Old Testament and on a clay tablet belonging to Pharaoh Amenemhat IV, Egypt's ruler in 2000 B.C. The rest is mainly legend. Some historians had even doubted that the city ever really existed.

After eight years of excavations, an international team of archaeologists is convinced that the long-lost Urkesh has been found. They have uncovered clay tablets and seal impressions, metal tools and detailed drawings revealing that Urkesh was a real city and that its ruins lie buried beneath the modern Syrian town of Tell Mozan, 400 miles northeast of Damascus.

The archaeologists said their discoveries established that the ancient city was more important and at least three centuries older than once thought. They were also surprised to find evidence that some women in the society appeared to own land and storehouses and to have considerable influence. Many of the seals belonged to a previously unknown queen of Urkesh named Uqinum.

"To have succeeded in identifying it with the actual archaeological site of Tell Mozan means that Urkesh is now a geographical as well as mythical location," said Dr. Giorgio Buccellati, a professor emeritus of Near Eastern languages and cultures at UCLA, who is the director of the Urkesh excavations.

Dr. Buccellati said that excavations at the hillside town of Tell Mozan would continue for many years. "A full assessment of early Hurrian civilization is one of the tasks which lies ahead."

As it is, the archaeologists have just begun to explore the site. They have uncovered ruins of a large temple and a room described as a royal storeroom. But this represents no more than 1 percent of the site.

From 10,000 to 20,000 people once inhabited the city, archaeologists estimated. It probably flourished for several centuries in the late third millennium B.C. and then declined and faded from sight, perhaps as a result of falling water tables in an arid land.

Two bronze lions smuggled out of

Syria and acquired by the Louvre in Paris and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York gave Dr. Buccellati the most crucial clue in his search. Inscribed on the base of the statues was writing in a strange language. Scholars deciphered the letters spelling out "Urkesh" and the name of a king who had built a temple in the city.

AS Dr. Buccellati recalled, this was the exciting moment when he realized that there was evidence of a specific historical ruler, that Urkesh actually existed and that it must be buried in the vicinity of Tell Mozan. In 1987, he began excavations on the slope of the hill, where farmers buried their dead and in doing so often turned up artifacts, including the two bronze lions.

Acting on a hunch decades ago, the mystery novelist Agatha Christie and her husband, Sir Max Mallowan, a British archaeologist, had dug in the same area in search of Urkesh. But they gave up after two days, leaving the mystery unsolved.

The current expedition was more persistent. Its most telling discoveries were more than 600 written and drawn figures on clay seals that were found scattered on the floor of a room the archaeologists described as a royal storeroom. The seals were affixed to containers that stored goods belonging to Queen Uqinum and some of her retainers.

In a report summarizing the findings, the archaeologists noted that most of the seals were the queen's, not the king's. Indicating that she occupied a central position in the society, "She appears as a property owner in her own right, as distinct from the king," they wrote, "and she could exercise direct control at least over that part of the storehouse where her goods were being kept."

Moreover, the name Uqinum for the queen is Akkadian, meaning "the lapis-lazuli girl," or one who is cherished like a precious stone. The king's name, Tupkish, is from the Hurrian language. This may well imply royal intermarriage between different ethnic groups.

Other drawings on clay depict events like banquets, family gatherings and a woman preparing food. One shows the king sitting on a throne with a lion crouching at his feet.

If the excavations have indeed revealed the site of the lost Urkesh — and no one yet is disputing the claim — the discovery is expected to enable scholars to separate the ancient city of fact with the one of mythology.

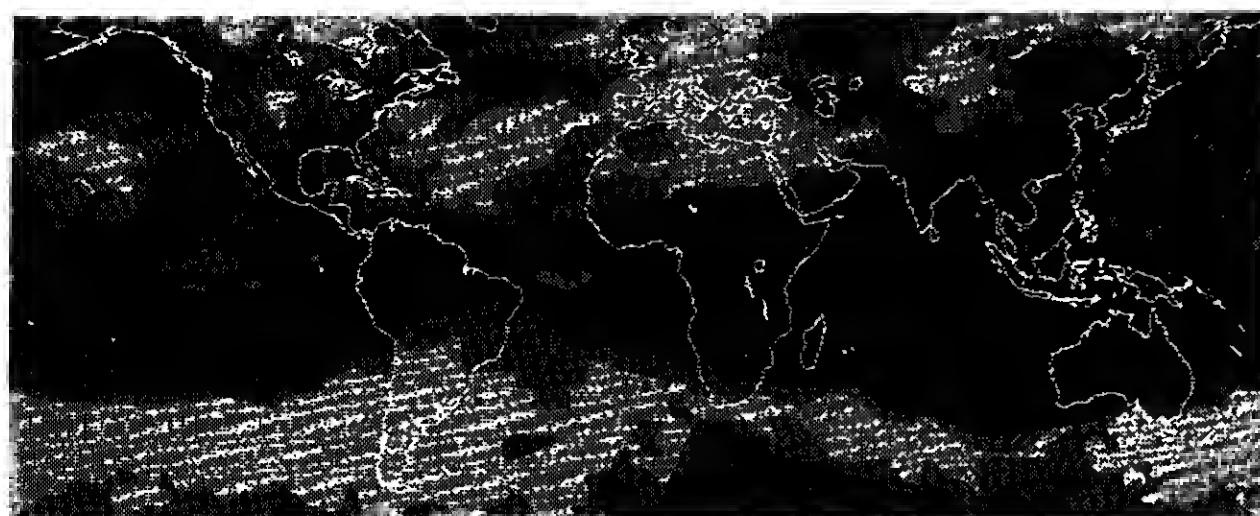
Kumarbi, the principal god of the Hurrian pantheon, was already known as the "father of the city of Urkesh," and described as residing in Urkesh, "where he resolves with justice the lawsuits of all the lands." In mythology, Urkesh is the only known Syrian city to be mentioned as the seat of a primordial god.



Part of school child's exercise tablet, listing professions.

Impending Impact of Erosion of Ozone Layer: New Estimates

Satellite measurements, taking cloud cover into account, predict ozone erosion will make increased UV radiation a peril in the lighter bands within the next 30 years. Lightest areas have already been affected.



Sources: California Space Institute at Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Seaspace Corporation.

The New York Times

Blow to Tobacco-Funded Science

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Humor columnist Dave Barry likes to vilify scientists who do research for the tobacco industry. Over the years he has volunteered them as substitutes for crash-test dummies, as targets to test a new kind of gun and as subjects in an experiment to determine the lethal dose of opera music.

Now the American Thoracic Society, the scientific arm of the American Lung Association, has taken up tobacco-scientist bashing in a more serious way, hitting these researchers where it really hurts: As of Dec. 1, the society's prestigious medical journals will no longer publish research conducted with funds from the tobacco industry.

The move is believed to be the first instance of a medical journal instituting an across-the-board ban of research solely on the basis of the work's funding source. Society officials said it was not their intent

to impugn the reputations of scientists who accept money from the tobacco industry. But they felt morally compelled to disassociate the society from the industry because of tobacco's enormous contribution to lung disease.

"We felt that it was the only honest decision we could come to," said Alfred Munzer, a past president of the American Lung Association who first proposed the ban a few years ago and helped usher it to approval by the society's board of directors. "Speaking as a physician, I really feel tobacco money is an ill-gotten gain. There is only a hairbreadth of difference between the tobacco industry and the drug cartels. And that difference is legality."

But the presumption that tobacco money taints all that it touches is not universally held among scientists, ethicists or medical journal editors. As a result, many in the scientific and medical professions have found themselves in the unusual situation of siding with the tobacco industry, which has derided the thoracic society's decision as "paternalistic" and "troubling."

"We believe that good research can be done almost regardless of where the funding comes from," said George Lundberg, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. "We evaluate studies on their scientific merit and we always disclose to our readers the funding source as well as any financial interests of the authors."

The new rule applies to two medical journals published by the society, the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine and the American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology. Both are considered eminent venues for lung researchers in the competitive world of scientific publication.

The two journals typically publish only a few papers each year from researchers with tobacco industry funding.

But the policy could have a significant impact on scientific communication if other journals follow suit. In 1994 alone, scientists with tobacco industry grants published 375 scientific papers in a wide array of journals.

Ozone Problems Vary by Area

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Depletion of the earth's protective ozone layer is exposing some areas of the world, including parts of the United States, to biologically harmful doses of ultraviolet radiation, but some other areas will not become vulnerable for another 50 to 100 years, according to a new study.

The reason for the variance, the authors of the study say, is that patterns of cloud cover vary from one area to another. Clouds as well as ozone block ultraviolet radiation, and the actual pattern and amount of radiation reaching the ground cannot be calculated globally unless this is taken into account.

By making the calculation in that manner, experts in California have concluded on the basis of satellite data that large parts of North America, most of central Europe, the Mediterranean, New Zealand, South Africa and the southern half of Australia, Argentina and Chile are now being subjected to significant increases in harmful radiation.

In the United States, the affected areas are the Northeast, the Midwest and the

Southwest, including southern California. Hawaii is also being affected, according to the study.

The research was done by Dr. Dan Lubin, a research physicist at the California Space Institute at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, and Elsa H. Jensen, an aerospace engineer with Seaspace Corp., a satellite instrument and software company in San Diego. Their report appeared in the British journal Nature.

Ultraviolet-B from the sun, a form of radiation that can cause skin cancer and cataracts, damage the immune system and disrupt natural ecosystems, is normally blocked by a layer of ozone in the stratosphere. Industrial chemicals, principally chlorofluorocarbons used as refrigerants, destroy stratospheric ozone. Under an international agreement, the production of chlorofluorocarbons is to cease at the end of this year. But because the chemicals persist so long in the atmosphere, ozone depletion is expected to continue for decades.

"Whether or not you can assert that ozone depletion is an environmental problem" at any given time "depends very

much on where you are," Dr. Lubin said.

He and Ms. Jensen calculated that at the estimated average global rate of ozone depletion, about 2.5 percent per decade, large parts of continental Europe, North and South America, Australia and Southern Africa would be bathed in increased UV-B radiation in five years.

BUT the British Isles and Ireland, for instance, are not expected to experience a significant increase for another 30 years, and it is not expected for 20 to 50 years in parts of central Russia, most of China, Japan, North and South Korea and the Indian subcontinent. Mexico, northern Australia, New Guinea and areas of South America north of Sao Paulo, Brazil, are also not expected to experience increases for decades.

In the United States, the South and Pacific Northwest should not experience increases for another 20 years, according to the calculations.

Instruments have shown for certain that UV-B has risen significantly in Antarctica, where ozone depletion has been the most severe. A few measurements in temperate zones also indicate an increase.

Bulimia Cases Drop, Study Says

By Don Colburn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Eating disorders, particularly among women, have decreased significantly over the past decade, a study of college students in the United States suggests.

The prevalence of bulimia nervosa (the disorder experienced by Princess Diana) fell from 7.2 percent to 5.1 percent among young women and from 1.1 percent to 0.4 percent among young men, the study found. Binge eating decreased by about 10 percent among both women and men. The use of purgatives, such as diuretics, diet pills and vomiting, also declined.

On average, young women were 5 pounds (2.27 kilograms) heavier in 1992 than young women in 1982, researchers found. Men's average weight gained by 2 pounds. Despite the weight increase, women were less likely in 1992 to see themselves as overweight.

The study compared results from a detailed survey of a random sample of 901 college students in 1982 with results

of a nearly identical survey of 799 students at the same college 10 years later. Students were asked about body weight, eating habits, dieting and disorders.

The study was conducted by researchers at Dartmouth College and the results were reported in the American Journal of Psychology.

Researchers said their findings were "both encouraging and discouraging." While symptoms of eating disorders abated significantly between 1982 and 1992, the levels remained fairly high and "body dissatisfaction and desire to lose weight were still the norm for more than 70 percent of young women."

But binge eating appeared to be on the decline. In 1992, the vast majority of male and female students reported never engaging in binge eating. Ten years earlier, nearly half of the young women reported current or past binge eating.

The reason for the decline in eating disorders is unclear. One possibility is that the risks of binge eating and crash dieting are better known now than in 1982, they said. Also, students may be more reluctant to report eating disorders, which may carry more stigma today.

IN BRIEF

Hype on Hyperactivity: Sugar Is Not the Culprit

CHICAGO (AP) — As the holiday season nears, parents need not feel that candy-eating children will spin out of control, say researchers who analyzed 23 studies on sugar and behavior.

Sugar consumption does not significantly affect the way most children act or think, researchers concluded after reviewing studies involving more than 500 youngsters, mostly younger than 15 years old.

"The question remains as to why the results of controlled studies differ so much from the impression of parents," the researchers said in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The answer may be in what parents expect, added researchers, led by Dr. Mark L. Wolraich of the pediatric department at Vanderbilt University's Child Development Center in Nashville.

Parents may remember reports of two studies from 1980 and 1986 that linked sugar intake and hyperactivity, the authors said. But the methods in those studies made it impossible to tell whether sugar caused the hyperactivity or whether the children's hyperactivity led to their eating sugar.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT the 1995 Greater New York Bridge Association's Von Zedtwitz Double Knockout Team Championship, which concluded recently in Manhattan, the team led by Capt. Chan finished unbeaten.

On the diagrammed deal Brad Voss as South landed in four spades after the bidding shown. After his overcall of one spade, Elizabeth Reich as North contributed a jump cue-bid of three diamonds. This was a "mixed aise," showing a spade fit with invitational values or better, and South bid the game.

The lead of the ace and another trump would have been challenging, but West naturally selected the singleton diamond and was astonished to find that dummy was void. South ruffed in dummy and led a heart, won by East with the ace. That play chose a club shift, and after considerable thought Moss won with the ace and embarked on a crossruff. He ruffed a diamond, cashed the club king, ruffed a heart, ruffed a diamond, ruffed a club and ruffed another diamond, emerging with 10 tricks.

It might seem that the defense

would have prevailed if East had shifted to a trump after taking the heart ace. West could have won with the ace and returned a trump, but South would have been able to survive rather luckily. He could win in dummy, lead the heart jack and throw a diamond. Since West has no more diamonds with which to force the dummy, South can maneuver to ruff a heart and make use of dummy's suit.

In the replay East was permitted to play in four diamonds, undoubted, and escaped for down two.

WEST EAST
♠ A 9 7 2
♥ Q 9 4 2
♦ A 8
♣ J 10 9 7 4
SOUTH
♠ K J 8 5 3
♥ K
♦ K J 7 5 3
♣ A 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid ding:
North 1 ♠
South 3 ♠
West 3 ♠
East 3 ♠
Pass Pass

West led the diamond ace.

BOOKS

TOM: The Unknown Tennessee Williams

By Lyle Leverich. 672 pages. \$35. Crown.

Reviewed by Wendy Smith

THE essence of Tennessee Williams has often eluded directors, too many of whom highlight the Gothic trappings at the expense of the delicate, poetic expression of human emotion that is his greatest strength. (Indeed, the playwright makes the same mistake in his weaker plays.) Similarly, Donald Spoto's and Ronald Hayman's biographies of Williams — and his own "Memoirs" — indulged far too much in the admittedly juicy pleasures of chronicling the promiscuity and substance abuse of his later years; a judicious consideration of his personal history's impact on his art never emerged.

On the face of it, the theatrical producer Lyle Leverich is not an outstanding candidate for correcting that imbalance. This is his first book; he became friendly with the playwright during the sad decade of artistic, physical and psychological decline that preceded Wil-

liams's death in 1983. Although the playwright named Leverich his "authorized biographer" in 1979, the hostility of Maria St. Just, co-trustee of the Williams estate, prevented the book's publication until after her death in 1994. Leverich has overcome these obstacles to craft a perceptive, often revelatory portrait.

Diving in formidable detail — a bit too formidable at times — into Thomas Lanier Williams 3d's first 34 years, Leverich finds fresh things to say even about the oft-profiled Williams family: garrulous, domineering mother Edwina and hard-drinking, disapproving father Cornelius, perpetually at war; emotionally disturbed sister Rose, whose deteriorating mental health prompted Williams's lifelong fear that he too would go mad; his beloved maternal grandparents, Walter and Rose Dakin, whose genteel puritanism had a greater impact on the playwright's world view than has previously been acknowledged.

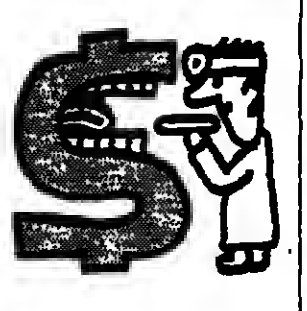
It's not necessary to entirely agree with Leverich's contention that young Tom never recovered from his inability to win his distant father's love in

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Richard A. Gephart, the House Democratic leader, is reading "The End of Affluence" by Jeff Madrick.

"The prevailing wisdom is that America's post-World War II economic boom was an aberration, and that we should never have expected it to continue. In fact, Madrick shows that America has had that kind of growth since the 1870s."

(Maria Sanniniatelli, IHT)



order to grasp its vital corollary: In the famous split found in virtually every Williams script between the pragmatic, often brutal masculine principle he sees as ruling society (the Williams family legacy) and the poetic, impractical feminine attitude that defines the artist (the Dakin girls), the playwright's sympathies were more divided than stipulative interpretations have assumed; this division gives his work its power.

Among the new information that sheds additional light on Williams's character and art is Leverich's discovery that Rose underwent a lobotomy in 1943, not 1937 as earlier biographers

have reported. This is significant because by 1943 Williams was a promising young playwright and was completing the play that would make his reputation ("The Glass Menagerie," whose premiere in 1945 closes the book, first in a projected two volumes). The later date of his sister's surgery makes it a direct inspiration for "Menagerie," and a greater source of guilt for her brother, who survived their familial trauma as she had not — and who displaced that guilt by vociferously hating his mother.

"Tennessee Williams" was born on the application for the Group Theatre prize in 1938; the

ongoing process of his creation, and his emergence as Tom's primary identity as Tom's primary identity as "Menagerie" is this book's central topic.

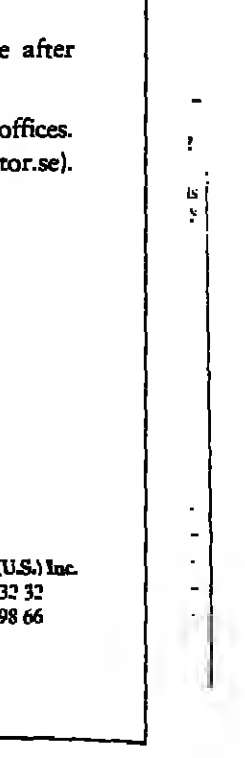
Leverich's statement that "the conflict between Tom and Tennessee would torment him for the rest of his life" — an unusual lapse into pop-psych blather — is less important and interesting than his careful delineation of how Tennessee achieved the truthfulness and ruthlessness required to write honestly and with universal implications about Tom's experiences. To this end, the in-depth coverage of Williams's disjointed academic career (he finally graduated from the University of Iowa at age 27) and apprentice literary efforts justifies its occasionally tedious length.

It seems a fortuitous coincidence that Tom Williams invented his pen name, "Tennessee Williams," just days before his first visit to New Orleans, forever after his favorite city. Williams had his first homosexual encounter there, but Leverich finds this less significant than his exposure in the French Quarter to a tolerance for the most extreme

forms of human behavior that would color all of his subsequent works. This is typical of Leverich's balanced perspective on the playwright's sexual orientation, which he finds crucial to the formation of Williams's personality but less so to the character of his writing, on which such literary forebears as D.H. Lawrence, Antoo Chekhov and Hart Crane had a critical influence.

"Tom" is not perfect. Leverich tends to repeat his main points over and over; by the fourth time he tells us that Williams was "in flight from confinement," this useful insight has become an annoying cliché. In general, his prose is adequate rather than elegant. His faults as a stylist are less important, however, than his abilities as a sensitive interpreter and assessor. His handling of sources is exemplary, particularly his use of contemporary press material to fact-check the often fanciful "Memoirs."

Wendy Smith, the author of "Real Life Drama: The Group Theatre and America, 1931-1940," wrote this for The Washington Post.



THE AMERICAS

The Great Chilean Cranberry Wager

American Chooses Unlikely Site to Break Into Market

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

VALDIVIA, Chile — For most Americans, no Thanksgiving dinner would be complete without cranberry sauce. But few South Americans had ever heard of a cranberry until a Northern California investor and developer arrived here three years ago with \$20 million and a dream.

Warren Simmons, the 67-year-old developer of the Pier 39 retail complex in San Francisco and the founder of two popular chains of Mexican restaurants, hopes to build the world's largest cranberry farm in Chile to take advantage of rising demand for the fruit in the United States, Europe and Asia.

The demand is being fueled by a very successful advertising campaign by Ocean Spray Cranberries Inc., a growers' cooperative that produces about 75 percent of the world's cranberries.

Ocean Spray, based in Lakeville, Massachusetts, has capitalized on the expanding market for cranberry and other fruit juices, and on the growing use of cranberries in baked goods. Recent medical studies point to the fruit as helping to combat urinary tract infections.

Mr. Simmons has wasted little time in making his vision of Latin American-grown cranberries a reality. Often working around the clock, seven days a week, with a staff of 250 employees, his Cram Chile operation has already cultivated 700 acres (285 hectares) of farmland here and plans to have 4,000 acres under harvest by the turn of the century.

About 30,000 acres of cranberries are now being grown worldwide, mainly in the

United States and Canada. By 2000, Mr. Simmons hopes to capture about 10 percent of the market, which is expanding at about 10 percent a year, by selling concentrate in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Simmons said he had chosen this isolated area of Chile, about 450 miles (720 kilometers) south of Santiago, because its fertile soil and rainy climate made it ideal for cranberry bogs. Chile also has no environmental restrictions for growing cranberries. In the United States, by contrast, federal laws have made it very expensive to cultivate large bogs in wetlands, where they had traditionally been grown.

Mr. Simmons is betting big on cranberries, which have never been produced commercially in Chile. Indeed, the word cranberry does not exist in Spanish, and most of his employees did not even know what they were planting until the company flew in samples of cranberry sauce, juice and baked goods for them to taste.

"We got a lot of strange looks when we first came down here saying that we wanted to spend millions of dollars to grow a fruit that nobody here had ever tasted," Mr. Simmons said.

So far, he has invested \$20 million. He expects to have pumped as much as \$35 million into the venture by 1999, when he hopes to realize his first small cash flow.

But will it work? Industry experts not affiliated with his operation said it was too early to tell, mainly because cranberry vines take four to five years to mature. Much will depend on the fruit produced in the early plots. Berries with the highest market value are bright red, have high sugar content and proper acidity.

The jury is still out, and Simmons is

making a big gamble," said Skip Colcord, manager of marketing communications for Ocean Spray. "If Ocean Spray continues to build interest in the cranberry worldwide, well, it stands to reason that he would benefit."

But the major disadvantage for Mr. Simmons is that there is no market for the fruit in South America, and he thus faces high expenses to export the fruit.

Mr. Simmons said he got the idea for growing cranberries in 1992 when his Chevys restaurants ordered a large shipment of fresh cranberries from Ocean Spray to make cranberry margaritas for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday season. But demand for cranberries exceeded supply that year, and Ocean Spray could not deliver.

"That's when I knew there was an opportunity to make a serious buck growing cranberries," Mr. Simmons said. "It costs a lot to break into this business, but my strategy has always been spend whatever is necessary to get the job done."

Mr. Simmons has a track record of successful business ventures. He started the Tia Maria restaurant chain in the early 1970s, then developed San Francisco's Pier 39. Mr. Simmons and his son, Scooter, founded Chevys Mexican Restaurants, which they sold to PepsiCo in 1992.

Mr. Simmons says he is financing the venture in Chile with the proceeds from that sale. So convinced is he that it will pay off that he has built a house with tennis courts here. He and his family now divide their time between Valdivia and California.

Last year, Cram Chile had a small harvest from its first two fields. The first big harvest is not expected until 1997.

Cyclical Stocks Lift Dow Even Higher

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose on Wednesday as investors bought shares of big companies that benefit most when the economy grows.

"Barring any bad economic news, we are due for a year-end rally," said Greg Summerville, chief investment officer at Kirt, Marbach & Co., which manages about \$700 million. "Things are moving in the right direction."

Shares of United Technologies, Aluminum Co. of America and DuPont, all of which tend to do better when economic growth accelerates, gained, helping push the Dow Jones industrial average to its 61st high this year, a day after it closed above 5,000 for the first time.

But while the Dow average closed at 5,041.61, up 18.06, the broader market lagged. The Standard & Poor's 500 index slipped 1.84 to 598.40, after it briefly broke through the record it set Tuesday. Declines in oil, semiconductor and beverage companies countered gains in auto, chemical and paper issues.

The Nasdaq index, which contains benchmark computer-related companies such as Microsoft and Intel, fell for a second straight day, losing 3.75 to close at 1,021.24.

But on the Big Board, 1,150 shares rose and 1,117 shares declined.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was off slightly, falling 5/32 to close at 107 1/32. The yield crept up to 6.28 percent from 6.27 percent on Tuesday.

Cyclical companies — those most sensitive to swings in the economy — have trailed the market's gains this year as technology and consumer-product stocks have surged. But investors now appear to be betting the economy will pick up fast enough to boost cyclical companies' profits.

"There is a natural tendency to go to the group that hasn't participated in the rally," said Larry Puglia, a money manager at the mutual-fund provider T. Rowe Price, which managed about \$70 billion.

Another factor in the Dow's rise this week, said some analysts, has been the spread of optimism that the U.S. government would balance the budget and trim debt, possibly allowing the Federal Reserve's policy committee to cut interest rates again this year. Lower rates make it cheaper for both consumers and companies to borrow and often give profit growth an added kick.

That could help the Dow industrial average last into next year. The 30-stock average is up 31 percent so far this year, its best record since 1975.

The Morgan Stanley index of 30 cyclical stocks surged 3.42, or 1.8 percent, to reach 542.97, after jumping by about the same percentage on Tuesday. Alcoa shares rose 2 1/2% to 57 1/2, and United Technologies surged 1 1/2% to 92.

Software, computer and semiconductor shares lagged for a second day, and concern spread that the companies would not be able to increase earnings enough to meet Wall Street estimates.

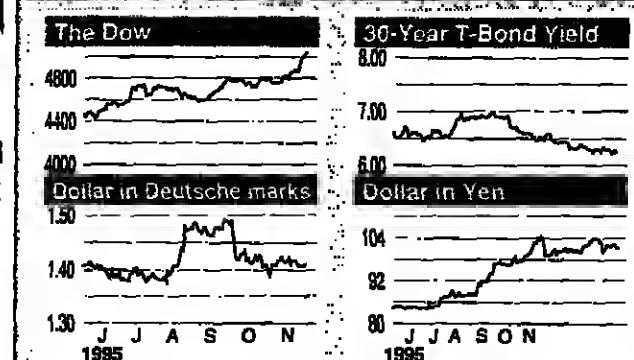
Intel fell 1 1/8% to 61 1/2, and Microsoft dropped 1/4% to 87 1/2. Cisco Systems Inc. lost early gains to drop 3 1/8% to 75 1/2.

Oil companies slipped after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said it would keep its current output ceiling in place for another six months. Because demand has not kept pace with production, the decision could mean that oil prices will slip.

Even though the move was widely expected, Chevron's shares dropped 1 1/2% to 49 1/2, and Mobil slumped 2 1/4% to 105 1/2.

Peter Antos, vice president of equity investments at Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Hartford, Connecticut, said growth would not rebound until spring.

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5041.61	5023.55	+0.36
NYSE	S&P 500	598.40	600.24	-0.31
NYSE	S&P 100	572.83	575.00	-0.38
NYSE	Composite	510.71	508.28	+0.16
AMEX	Nasdaq Composite	1021.24	1024.99	-0.36
AMEX	Market Value	528.85	528.55	+0.04
Toronto	TSE Index	4658.98	4624.70	+0.74
Sao Paulo	Bovespa	4107.68	4085.48	+1.14
Mexico City	Bolsa	2634.60	2648.43	-0.52
Buenos Aires	Merval	446.25	437.29	+1.82
Santiago	IPSA General	5892.25	5855.04	+0.33
Lima	Capital General	1705.35	1828.18	-7.11

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

Very briefly:

Chrysler Board Member Bows Out

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (Reuters) — Joseph Antolini announced his resignation Wednesday from Chrysler Corp.'s board effective immediately, saying he did not want to be an issue between the automaker and Kirk Kerkorian.

Mr. Kerkorian, who controls 14.1 percent of Chrysler stock, said this week he would propose replacing Mr. Antolini with Jerome York, vice chairman of Mr. Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp.

"I have been considering a number of other opportunities, and in view of the ongoing controversy between Chrysler and Kirk Kerkorian, now seems to be the best possible time to get on with these opportunities," said Mr. Antolini, a board member since 1989.

Boeing Co.'s biggest union voted to reject a proposed contract and continue a 47-day-old strike at the aerospace company.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. cleared the final obstacle to becoming the largest U.S. broadcasting company, winning federal approval for its proposed \$5.4 billion takeover of CBS Inc.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., in its biggest management restructuring in 25 years, named a six-member executive committee and two other panels to oversee its business.

Gasoline prices rose to their highest level in almost two months as unusually high consumption drained refinery stockpiles. Crude oil prices were little changed after OPEC ended its biannual meeting in Vienna without changing its output quota.

Budget Worries Snuff Out Dollar's Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed against other major currencies Wednesday as investors were unwilling to bet aggressively on a stronger dollar while the U.S. budget debate remained unresolved, traders said.

The dollar rallied in early New York trading on news that the U.S. trade deficit unexpectedly narrowed in September, but the rise proved short-lived.

The dollar closed at 100.90 yen, down from 101.50 yen, but was up to 1.4102 Deutsche marks from 1.4080 DM.

"We had a very good trade number, but

all it got was a knee-jerk response," said Earl Johnson, Bank of Montreal currency adviser. "Until we get the budget resolved, and that won't happen until mid-December, there's no upside for the dollar."

Traders also were wary about holding dollars over the Thanksgiving holiday. U.S. markets will be closed Thursday.

"The fact that negotiations over the budget won't start up again until next week have held back interest," said Margaret Kudraskas, analyst at Technical Data.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

U.S. dollar vs. major currencies

Currency	High	Low	Close	Prev.
British pound	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.63
Swiss franc	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.47
Japanese yen	100.90	100.80	100.90	101.50
Deutsche mark	1.4102	1.4080	1.4102	1.4080
French franc	6.55	6.54	6.54	6.54
Italian lira	1,936	1,935	1,935	1,935
Spanish peseta	166.5	166.4	166.4	166.4
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.47	200.47	200.47
Belgian franc	36.36	36.35	36.35	36.35
Dutch guilder	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79
Australian dollar	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.54
New Zealand dollar	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.34
Canadian dollar	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70
South African rand	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4
Israeli sheqel	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Thai baht	55.5	55.4	55.4	55.4
Singapore dollar	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.35
Malaysian ringgit	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.34
Indonesian rupiah	1,550	1,540	1,540	1,540
Philippine peso	48.5	48.4	48.4	48.4
Chinese yuan	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
South Korean won	200	199	199	199
Indonesian rupiah	1,550	1,540	1,540	1,540
Thai baht	55.5	55.4	55.4	55.4
Singapore dollar	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.35
Malaysian ringgit	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.34
Indonesian rupiah	1,550	1,540	1,540	1,540
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Source: Reuters, Bloomberg

U.S. dollar vs. major currencies

347.91					

EUROPE

Forte Calls Granada's Bid Of \$5.3 Billion Too Small

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Forte PLC on Wednesday turned back a \$5.3 billion (£3.5 billion) takeover bid from Granada Group PLC, which had sought Forte as a vehicle to increase its presence in the hotel sector.

London hotels are believed by many to be leading a recovery in the European hotel industry, which has been battered by falling revenue and occupancy rates.

Forte said its board "strongly advises shareholders to reject the offer, which totally fails to recognize the value of Forte."

Forte owns Travelodge and Meridien hotels, Little Chef roadside restaurants and 68 percent of the Savoy hotels, among other services. Granada owns a string of roadside service centers and is Britain's second-largest contract catering concern. It also supplies television systems to hotels and rents televisions to private homes.

"Clearly, we're making hotels a more serious part of the business," said Granada's chief executive, Gerry Robinson. "It's not a complicated business — it's about filling rooms for the best price you can get in the most sophisticated way, and it's about selling the add-on services."

Investors appeared to back Forte, as its shares jumped 72 pence to close at 347, well above

Granada's offer price of four new Granada shares and £23.25 in cash for every 15 Forte shares. Based on Granada's closing price Wednesday of 650 pence, down 45, Granada was offering £49.25 for each lot of 15 Forte shares, but the market valued those shares at £52.05.

Granada also offered a full cash alternative of 321.67 pence for each Forte share.

Analysts said Forte's share price indicated that investors believed other bidders might enter the bidding or that Granada might sweeten its offer. Granada tried to discourage that view.

"We think that's a fair offer reflecting what the business is worth and what we think we can do with it," said Granada's chief operating officer, Charles Allen. "The businesses we are in fall into two categories — media and hospitality. Two years ago, 50 percent of our business came from rentals; this year, it's 30 percent."

Granada also said its full-year pretax profit rose a better-than-expected 32 percent, bolstered by growth in all its businesses. Pretax profit for the year ended Sept. 30 was £351.3 million.

"We have had another successful year with all divisions increasing their profits, with particularly strong performances in television and leisure and services," Mr. Robinson said. "The group is in excellent shape."

Lyonnais Sales Hang Over French Property Market

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French real-estate market, already hit by a severe depression, is grinding for a shock when, beginning in early 1996, a huge chunk of the assets of Credit Lyonnais SA will be put up for sale.

The announcement Wednesday of the 50 billion franc (\$10.2 billion) sale deepens the problems of a market already shaken by the disclosure this week that Barclays Bank PLC of Britain, which has a hard time finding buyers for its 2 billion franc real-estate portfolio, even though it is rumored to have offered the holdings at a substantial discount.

Analysts said the real-estate market was dreading the beginning of a so-called truth-in-pricing operation to be launched early next year when the Consortium de Réalisation, the entity in charge of selling off some of Credit Lyonnais's assets, begins liquidating real estate at prices that are supposed to reflect market values.

"Right now, the market is oversold simply because there are no transactions," a Paris real-estate analyst said. "But any attempt to sell large amounts of real estate would necessarily involve major discounts and would shatter the market."

The real estate is part of the 135 billion francs of assets removed from Credit Lyonnais's balance sheet as part of a state-sponsored bailout plan this spring.

Analysts say French real estate is probably overvalued by about 30 percent, as it has remained close to the levels prevailing before the Gulf War and before the real-estate market began to collapse in 1990.

They say prices have maintained a "sort of misleading equilibrium" because most large real-estate operators and owners have been reluctant to place their assets on the market in a depressed environment.

French companies are having to come up with ways of dealing with the legacy of overinvestment in real estate during the boom years of the 1980s.

Compagnie Générale des Eaux said Wednesday it would spend 500 million francs to acquire George V, a real-estate management and development company, to help it reorganize its real-estate activities, which are expected to generate a loss of 6.7 billion francs in 1995.

Chairman Jean-Marie Messier said that by combining all its real-estate activities in a new unit, Compagnie Générale pour l'Immobilier, the company hoped to reduce its real-estate losses to about 1 billion francs in 1996.

Profits Rise At Swedish Forestry Companies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Two forestry companies reported strong profits for the first nine months of the year Wednesday but warned of falling demand and prices for many of their key products.

Svenska Cellulosa AB posted pretax profit of 4.31 billion kronor (\$659.8 million), almost triple the 1.59 billion kronor it earned in the like period last year. Sales more than doubled, to 50.28 billion kronor from 24.73 billion kronor. Profit included 795 million kronor from Papierwerke Waldhof-Aschaffenburg AG, a German forestry company it bought this year.

The second company, Mo & Donjon AB, known as MoDo, reported falling demand for fine paper, board and pulp during the third quarter as a seasonal decline coincided with a reduction of inventories by customers.

Nine-month pretax profit at MoDo soared to 4.32 billion kronor from 1.01 billion kronor a year earlier. Sales rose 20 percent, to 17.26 billion kronor.

Shares in MoDo rose 7 kronor, to 324, while Svenska Cellulosa stock rose 2, to 112.

"MoDo's result was surprisingly strong," said Mats Asprem, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. "Results should continue to be strong in the next couple of quarters."

Svenska Cellulosa said sales growth had fallen in the third quarter as the seasonal downturn on the packaging and fine paper markets was "far greater than normal." Weaker market demand led to a fall in prices for fine paper, recycled paper, pulp and packaging raw materials toward the end of the period, the company added.

Mikael Jaaf, an analyst at Svedbank, said, "Although I am positive share prices will rise in the short term, I am significantly downgrading 1997 earnings forecasts for the industry because it looks like demand really has peaked."

MoDo said demand was still strong for certain printing papers, such as newsprint.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3600	2100
2220	3450	2000
2140	3300	1900
2060	3150	1800
1980	3000	1700
1900	2850	1600
1820	2700	1500
1740	2550	1400
1660	2400	1300
1580	2250	1200
1500	2100	1100
1420	1950	1000
1340	1800	900
1260	1650	800
1180	1500	700
1100	1350	600
1020	1200	500
940	1050	400
860	900	300
780	750	200
700	600	100
620	450	0
540	300	-100
460	150	-200
380	0	-300
300	-150	-400
220	-300	-500
140	-450	-600
60	-600	-700
-20	-750	-800
-100	-900	-900
-180	-1050	-1000
-260	-1200	-1100
-340	-1350	-1200
-420	-1500	-1300
-500	-1650	-1400
-580	-1800	-1500
-660	-1950	-1600
-740	-2100	-1700
-820	-2250	-1800
-900	-2400	-1900
-980	-2550	-2000
-1060	-2700	-2100
-1140	-2850	-2200
-1220	-3000	-2300
-1300	-3150	-2400
-1380	-3300	-2500
-1460	-3450	-2600
-1540	-3600	-2700
-1620	-3750	-2800
-1700	-3900	-2900
-1780	-4050	-3000
-1860	-4200	-3100
-1940	-4350	-3200
-2020	-4500	-3300
-2100	-4650	-3400
-2180	-4800	-3500
-2260	-4950	-3600
-2340	-5100	-3700
-2420	-5250	-3800
-2500	-5400	-3900
-2580	-5550	-4000
-2660	-5700	-4100
-2740	-5850	-4200
-2820	-6000	-4300
-2900	-6150	-4400
-2980	-6300	-4500
-3060	-6450	-4600
-3140	-6600	-4700
-3220	-6750	-4800
-3300	-6900	-4900
-3380	-7050	-5000
-3460	-7200	-5100
-3540	-7350	-5200
-3620	-7500	-5300
-3700	-7650	-5400
-3780	-7800	-5500
-3860	-7950	-5600
-3940	-8100	-5700
-4020	-8250	-5800
-4100	-8400	-5900
-4180	-8550	-6000
-4260	-8700	-6100
-4340	-8850	-6200
-4420	-9000	-6300
-4500	-9150	-6400
-4580	-9300	-6500
-4660	-9450	-6600
-4740	-9600	-6700
-4820	-9750	-6800
-4900	-9900	-6900
-4980	-10050	-7000
-5060	-10200	-7100
-5140	-10350	-7200
-5220	-10500	-7300
-5300	-10650	-7400
-5380	-10800	-7500
-5460	-10950	-7600
-5540	-11100	-7700
-5620	-11250	-7800
-5700	-11400	-7900
-5780	-11550	-8000
-5860	-11700	-8100
-5940	-11850	-8200
-6020	-12000	-8300
-6100	-12150	-8400
-6180	-12300	-8500
-6260	-12450	-8600
-6340	-12600	-8700
-6420	-12750	-8800
-6500	-12900	-8900
-6580	-13050	-9000
-6660	-13200	-9100
-6740	-13350	-9200
-6820	-13500	-9300
-6900	-13650	-9400
-6980	-13800	-9500
-7060	-13950	-9600
-7140	-14100	-9700
-7220	-14250	-9800
-7300	-14400	-9900
-7380	-14550	-10000
-7460	-14700	-10100
-7540	-14850	-10200
-7620	-15000	-10300
-7700	-15150	-10400
-7780	-15300	-10500
-7860	-15450	-10600
-7940	-15600	-10700
-8020	-15750	-10800
-8100	-15900	-10900
-8180	-16050	-11000
-8260	-16200	-11100
-8340	-16350	-11200
-8420	-16500	-11300
-8500	-16650	-11400
-8580	-16800	-11500
-8660	-16950	-11600
-8740	-17100	-11700
-8820	-17250	-11800
-8900	-17400	-11900
-8980	-17550	-12000
-9060	-17700	-12100
-9140	-17850	-12200
-9220	-18000	-12300
-9300	-18150	-12400
-9380	-18300	-12500
-9460	-18450	-12600
-9540	-18600	-12700
-9620	-18750	-12800
-9700	-18900	-12900
-9780	-19050	-13000
-9860	-19200	-13100
-9940	-19350	-13200
-10020	-19500	-13300
-10100	-19650	-13400
-10180	-19800	-13500
-10260	-19950	-13600
-10340	-20100	-13700
-10420	-20250	-13800
-10500	-20400	-13900
-10580	-20550	-14000
-10660	-20700	-14100
-10740	-20850	-14200
-10820	-21000	-14300
-10900	-21150	-14400
-10980	-21300	-14500
-11060	-21450	-14600
-11140	-21600	-14700
-11220	-21750	-14800
-11300	-21900	-14900
-11380	-22050	-15000
-11460	-22200	-15100
-11540	-22350	-15200
-11620	-22500	-15300
-11700	-22650	-15400
-11780	-22800	-15500
-11860	-22950	-15600
-11940	-23100	-15700
-12020	-23250	-15800
-12100	-23400	-15900
-12180	-23550	-16000
-12260	-23700	-16100
-12340	-23850	-16200
-12420	-24000	-16300
-12500	-24150	-16400
-12580	-24300	-16500
-12660	-24450	-16600
-12740	-24600	-16700
-12820	-24750	-16800
-12900	-24900	-16900
-12980	-25050	-17000
-13060	-25200	-17100
-13140	-25350	-17200
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-13780	-26550	-18000
-13860	-26700	-18100
-13940	-26850	-18200
-14020	-27000	-18300
-14100	-27150	-18400
-14180	-27300	-18500
-14260	-27450	-18600
-14340	-27600	-18700
-14420	-27750	-18800
-14500	-27900	-18900
-14580	-28050	-19000
-14660	-28200	-19100
-14740	-28350	-19200
-14820	-28500	-19300
-14900	-28650	-19400
-14980	-28800	-19500
-15060	-28950	-19600
-15140	-29100	-19700
-15220	-29250	-19800
-15300	-29400	-19900
-15380	-29550	-20000
-15460	-29700	-20100
-15540	-29850	-20200
-15620	-30000	-20300
-15700	-30150	-20400
-15780	-30300	-20500
-15860	-30450	-20600
-15940	-30600	-20700
-16020	-30750	-20800
-16100	-30900	-20900
-16180	-31050	-21000
-16260	-31200	-21100
-16340	-31350	-21200
-16420	-31500	-21300
-16500	-31650	-21400
-16580	-31800	-21500
-16660	-31950	-21600
-16740	-32100	-21700
-16820	-32250	-21800
-16900	-32400	-21900
-16980	-32550	-22000
-17060	-32700	-22100
-17140	-32850	-22200
-17220	-33000	-22300
-17300	-33150	-22400
-17380	-33300	-22500
-17460	-33450	-22600
-17540	-33600	-22700
-17620	-33750	-22800
-17700	-33900	-22900
-17780	-34050	-23000
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-17940	-34350	-23200
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-18100	-34650	-23400
-18180	-34800	-23500
-18260	-34950	-23600
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-18500	-35400	-23900
-18580	-35550	-24000
-18660	-35700	-24100
-18740	-35850	-24200
-18820	-36000	-24300
-18900	-36150	-24400
-18980	-36300	-24500
-19060	-36450	-24600
-19140	-36600	-24700
-19220	-36750	-24800
-19300	-36900	-24900
-19380	-37050	-25000
-19460	-37200	-25100
-19540	-37350	-25200
-19620	-37500	-25300
-19700	-37650	-25400
-19780	-37800	-25500
-19860	-37950	-25600
-19940	-38100	-25700
-20020	-38250	-25800
-20100	-38400	-25900
-20180	-38550	-26000
-20260	-38700	-26100
-20340	-38850	-26200
-20420	-39000	-26300
-20500	-39150	-26400
-20580	-39300	-26500
-20660	-39450	-26600

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1901:

Position	Name
Secretary	John D. Smith
Assistant Secretary	John D. Smith
Chief Clerk	John D. Smith
Comptroller	John D. Smith
Inspector	John D. Smith
Surveyor	John D. Smith
Recorder	John D. Smith
Deputy Recorder	John D. Smith
Chief of Bureau	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Bureau	John D. Smith
Chief of Division	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Division	John D. Smith
Chief of Office	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Office	John D. Smith
Chief of Section	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Section	John D. Smith
Chief of Branch	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Branch	John D. Smith
Chief of Unit	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Unit	John D. Smith
Chief of Detail	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Detail	John D. Smith
Chief of Staff	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Staff	John D. Smith
Chief of Communications	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Communications	John D. Smith
Chief of Finance	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Finance	John D. Smith
Chief of Administration	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Administration	John D. Smith
Chief of Legislation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Legislation	John D. Smith
Chief of Public Relations	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Public Relations	John D. Smith
Chief of Investigation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Investigation	John D. Smith
Chief of Education	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Education	John D. Smith
Chief of Health	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Health	John D. Smith
Chief of Labor	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Labor	John D. Smith
Chief of Social Welfare	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Social Welfare	John D. Smith
Chief of Conservation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Conservation	John D. Smith
Chief of Agriculture	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Agriculture	John D. Smith
Chief of Commerce	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Commerce	John D. Smith
Chief of Industry	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Industry	John D. Smith
Chief of Transportation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Transportation	John D. Smith
Chief of Infrastructure	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Infrastructure	John D. Smith
Chief of Energy	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Energy	John D. Smith
Chief of Environment	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Environment	John D. Smith
Chief of Science	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Science	John D. Smith
Chief of Technology	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Technology	John D. Smith
Chief of Innovation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Innovation	John D. Smith
Chief of Research	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Research	John D. Smith
Chief of Development	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Development	John D. Smith
Chief of Planning	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Planning	John D. Smith
Chief of Policy	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Policy	John D. Smith
Chief of Strategy	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Strategy	John D. Smith
Chief of Operations	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Operations	John D. Smith
Chief of Management	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Management	John D. Smith
Chief of Leadership	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Leadership	John D. Smith
Chief of Vision	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Vision	John D. Smith
Chief of Inspiration	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Inspiration	John D. Smith
Chief of Motivation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Motivation	John D. Smith
Chief of Commitment	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Commitment	John D. Smith
Chief of Accountability	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Accountability	John D. Smith
Chief of Transparency	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Transparency	John D. Smith
Chief of Integrity	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Integrity	John D. Smith
Chief of Honesty	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Honesty	John D. Smith
Chief of Fairness	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Fairness	John D. Smith
Chief of Justice	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Justice	John D. Smith
Chief of Equity	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Equity	John D. Smith
Chief of Compassion	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Compassion	John D. Smith
Chief of Kindness	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Kindness	John D. Smith
Chief of Gentleness	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Gentleness	John D. Smith
Chief of Patience	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Patience	John D. Smith
Chief of Self-Control	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Self-Control	John D. Smith
Chief of Discipline	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Discipline	John D. Smith
Chief of Order	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Order	John D. Smith
Chief of Cleanliness	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Cleanliness	John D. Smith
Chief of Neatness	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Neatness	John D. Smith
Chief of Tidiness	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Tidiness	John D. Smith
Chief of Organization	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Organization	John D. Smith
Chief of Coordination	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Coordination	John D. Smith
Chief of Collaboration	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Collaboration	John D. Smith
Chief of Cooperation	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Cooperation	John D. Smith
Chief of Teamwork	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Teamwork	John D. Smith
Chief of Partnership	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Partnership	John D. Smith
Chief of Alliance	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Alliance	John D. Smith
Chief of Coalition	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Coalition	John D. Smith
Chief of Consortium	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Consortium	John D. Smith
Chief of Joint Venture	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Joint Venture	John D. Smith
Chief of Strategic Partnership	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Strategic Partnership	John D. Smith
Chief of Global Warming	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Global Warming	John D. Smith
Chief of Climate Change	John D. Smith
Assistant Chief of Climate Change	John D. Smith

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November 22, 1995

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Sl. No.	Month	Day	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1	Jan	1	By Balance b/d		100.00	100.00
2	Jan	2	To Cash	50.00		50.00
3	Jan	3	By Cash		20.00	70.00
4	Jan	4	To Cash	30.00		40.00
5	Jan	5	By Cash		10.00	50.00
6	Jan	6	To Cash	20.00		30.00
7	Jan	7	By Cash		10.00	40.00
8	Jan	8	To Cash	10.00		30.00
9	Jan	9	By Cash		20.00	50.00
10	Jan	10	To Cash	40.00		10.00
11	Jan	11	By Cash		10.00	20.00
12	Jan	12	To Cash	30.00		0.00
13	Jan	13	By Cash		20.00	20.00
14	Jan	14	To Cash	10.00		10.00
15	Jan	15	By Cash		10.00	20.00
16	Jan	16	To Cash	20.00		0.00
17	Jan	17	By Cash		10.00	10.00
18	Jan	18	To Cash	10.00		0.00
19	Jan	19	By Cash		20.00	20.00
20	Jan	20	To Cash	30.00		0.00
21	Jan	21	By Cash		10.00	10.00
22	Jan	22	To Cash	20.00		0.00
23	Jan	23	By Cash		10.00	10.00
24	Jan	24	To Cash	10.00		0.00
25	Jan	25	By Cash		20.00	20.00
26	Jan	26	To Cash	30.00		0.00
27	Jan	27	By Cash		10.00	10.00
28	Jan	28	To Cash	20.00		0.00
29	Jan	29	By Cash		10.00	10.00
30	Jan	30	To Cash	10.00		0.00
31	Jan	31	By Cash		20.00	20.00
32	Feb	1	By Balance b/d		100.00	100.00
33	Feb	2	To Cash	50.00		50.00
34	Feb	3	By Cash		20.00	70.00
35	Feb	4	To Cash	30.00		40.00
36	Feb	5	By Cash		10.00	50.00
37	Feb	6	To Cash	20.00		30.00
38	Feb	7	By Cash		10.00	40.00
39	Feb	8	To Cash	10.00		30.00
40	Feb	9	By Cash		20.00	50.00
41	Feb	10	To Cash	40.00		10.00
42	Feb	11	By Cash		10.00	20.00
43	Feb	12	To Cash	30.00		0.00
44	Feb	13	By Cash		20.00	20.00
45	Feb	14	To Cash	10.00		10.00
46	Feb	15	By Cash		10.00	20.00
47	Feb	16	To Cash	20.00		0.00
48	Feb	17	By Cash		10.00	10.00
49	Feb	18	To Cash	10.00		0.00
50	Feb	19	By Cash		20.00	20.00
51	Feb	20	To Cash	30.00		0.00
52	Feb	21	By Cash		10.00	10.00
53	Feb	22	To Cash	20.00		0.00
54	Feb	23	By Cash		10.00	10.00
55	Feb	24	To Cash	10.00		0.00
56	Feb	25	By Cash		20.00	20.00
57	Feb	26	To Cash	30.00		0.00
58	Feb	27	By Cash		10.00	10.00
59	Feb	28	To Cash	20.00		0.00
60	Feb	29	By Cash		10.00	10.00
61	Feb	30	To Cash	10.00		0.00
62	Feb	31	By Cash		20.00	20.00

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Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
Jan	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Feb	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Mar	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Apr	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
May	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Jun	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Jul	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Aug	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Sep	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Oct	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Nov	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
Dec	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00

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Public hearing, San Francisco, 1923

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Elvis Stamps in China? The U.S. Postal Service 'Pedals' Its Wares Abroad

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — Planning to send a letter soon from Beijing to Boston or from Dresden to Detroit? Just stick on some Thomas Jefferson stamps, maybe a Beetle Bailey or an Elvis or two, and call the U.S. Postal Service.

The who? "The 33d largest corporation in the world," explained Mark Gorski, "The U.S. Postal Service delivers, I think, 40 percent of the world's mail, they had more than \$50 billion in revenue last year, and they did \$1.5 billion in revenue outside the United States. Their goal is to double that overseas revenue in the next five years."

That's who. But the direct mail service is not available yet, coming under the heading of "future additional products." Instead, the U.S. Postal Service is linking itself with mail systems around the world — it has just signed a contract with Mexico, is negotiating one with Canada, works closely with Japan and is investigating the European market. It is doing all this "to say we're in the global business," as Loren Smith, the chief marketing officer and senior vice president of the Postal Service, puts it.

"We want to sell stamps to collectors

around the world," he said by telephone from Washington. "But we primarily want to make it known that we're a global delivery company. We have local delivery capability anywhere in the world."

In Japan, for example, we deliver catalogues for L.L. Bean and Land's End. We offer expedited processing at this end, we help getting goods through customs, collection of customs, offloading of packages, making sure yours are last on the plane and first off.

"We're building an international business, and we want people to know about it," Mr. Smith added. "The first thing you want to do is attract people's attention. We want to get in front of spectators."

Enter Mr. Gorski, a 35-year-old American who won a gold medal on the bicycle track at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. He is general manager of the new U.S. Postal Service professional bicycle team, which competed in the recent Tour of China in white jerseys with red and blue shoulders, the name of the team and a large picture of the \$10.75 space launch stamp.

"Sales of commemorative stamps are big business for the Postal Service around the world, especially in China, where they take stamp collecting seriously," said Dan Osipow, 30, the team's operations manager.

"We were going to use the Marilyn Monroe stamp on the jersey, but it got voted down at the last minute — that's a joke." Instead Mr. Osipow was distributing pins of the Monroe stamp near the Great Wall.

By sponsoring a bicycle-racing team, the service seeks to attract business in Asia and Europe.

"Next time, we'll have James Dean pins, Louis Armstrong, you name him."

The lunar-liftoff stamp will be gone for the next race, replaced by a corporate blue eagle. "This is a one-time China jersey," Mr. Osipow said. "Once the sponsor heard about the Tour of China, it wanted to be a big part of that."

"They wanted to be an event sponsor as well, and they've received the benefits an event sponsor gets, including their posters hanging near the finish line and the ability to sell commemorative stamps in VIP areas."

Mr. Smith corroborated that. "Ninety percent of the world's mail is business-initiated," he said, "and our sponsorship

offers us the opportunity to entertain businessmen at major races. If I were a European who wanted to break into the American market, I'd sign up to sponsor a basketball team. In Europe, the sport that has a tremendous following is bicycle racing. That's why we're in it now."

Passing the chicken with cashews at dinner in a Shanghai hotel, Mr. Gorski explained why and how, in a period of declining sponsorship of bicycle teams, the U.S. Postal Service signed a three-year contract for more than \$6 million to take over the Montgomery-Bell team.

"This sponsorship will be justified primarily through international exposure," he said. "The exposure we generate in the United States is really not that critical. Europe and Asia are critical."

When you sell cycling to an American company, he said, when you're talking about a \$2 million to \$6 million investment, there's no way the exposure generated by cycling in America can justify that investment. There are not enough events; there's not enough television exposure.

"International cycling is another matter. The sport generates big exposure, television numbers, spectator numbers, media numbers — it's really, really strong. People love this sport and are incredibly pas-

sionate about it."

The team, which will be led by two veteran American riders, Andy Hampsten and Mike Engleman, will number 13 or 14 racers and probably be based in France. For its first full season in 1996, it will not aspire to the World Cup classics or the Tour de France, Mr. Gorski said, but will concentrate on smaller races to allow its young American and Polish riders to gain experience and the computer points needed for big events.

"Our long-term goal is to win the Tour de France," he said. "And that will take a big budget. It's clearly going to take a \$6 million, \$8 million or \$10 million annual budget to win the Tour. So, in addition to a seven-figure sponsor, we're going to have three or four low-six-figure sponsors."

Mr. Gorski, who majored in business administration at the University of Michigan, has also worked as a vice president of Wells Fargo Bank in California and as director of corporate development for the U.S. Cycling Federation in Colorado. He retired six years ago as a competitive cyclist after a highly successful career of international victories on the road and track, including the Olympic sprint gold medal.

"For six or seven years I had endorsements with major companies and represented them as an athlete and spokesman,"

he said. "That was a great education for me." Mr. Gorski looked amused when it was suggested that he had been lucky to find a sponsor in a time of dwindling interest.

"Starting in mid-May," he replied, "we had a number of companies, major, major corporations, five, six interested companies anybody would know."

"I talked to the Anheuser-Busch and the AT&Ts. We had a few lines of communication with Euro Disney."

"The bottom line is that there are so few good people marketing the sport to American companies. We've got our sponsor, but I honestly think there are three to five American companies that do business around the world that would easily commit to international cycling."

"U.S. Postal Service beat everyone to it. We walked away from a number of good prospects. This was the first one to say, 'Let's do it.'"

"I'm very confident that if they hadn't said that, we would have signed someone else to do it."

He's probably right. But who could think of a better sponsor for a bicycle team than a company whose motto is "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat nor gloom of night shall stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds?"

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WELLS: Bank Takes a Risky Road in Responding to Industry's Plight BURMA: Seeking Investment

Continued from Page 13

most of its cards are in what it considers a dying industry?

For one, it has one of the sharpest pencils in the business when it comes to cutting costs.

This rigorous discipline was championed by Carl E. Reichardt, who served as chairman from 1983 through 1994.

In that time, Wells pared nonproductive growth such as overseas offices to focus on a handful of business lines.

This approach led the bank to abandon home mortgages late

last year. With California's remaining savings-and-loans providing cutthroat competition, mortgages did not meet Wells Fargo's profit targets, and mortgage customers did not buy enough other products to justify the business.

Wells Fargo has long sought out lending specialties where higher risk brings a higher return. Mr. Reichardt placed an enormous bet on real-estate loans, the industry in which both he and Mr. Hazen began. They built an \$11 billion portfolio that weathered California's real-estate collapse.

But the huge exposure caused panic among regulators and investors, leading the bank to put \$2.5 billion into its reserves, far more than it needed. Now the bank has no need to add to its reserves; that has lifted profit.

For the future, Mr. Hazen will go light on real estate and instead emphasize lending in another area that has long been difficult for other banks: small businesses. Wells Fargo has developed a computer model that it says is far more efficient than

traditional bankers at deciding whether to lend money to a business. This allows the bank to mail preapproved credit offers to businesses, a consumer marketing tactic that is rarely used with businesses.

The bank is using similar computer models to justify expanding loans to customers previously seen as too risky — loans that carry higher rates.

Perhaps the bank's riskiest play is its assumption that it can persuade a vast percentage of its customers to abandon traditional branches and go electronic.

Its sharp pencil explains the bank's motive: When a customer checks an account balance in a branch office, it costs the bank \$10; talking to the customer on the phone costs \$3, and automated touch-tone telephone access costs 40 cents. On the Internet — where Wells Fargo has the most sophisticated offering of any major bank — the cost is virtually nil.

Continued from Page 13

cesses of its Asian neighbors to the south and east.

"I have been very, very satisfied with the amount of support the government has given us," said Serge Pun, a Burmese émigré who now splits his time between Hong Kong and Rangoon. He has established 10 businesses in Rangoon in the last few years, including the Yoma Bank.

"It has taken a while to establish their confidence," Mr. Pun said of the generals and their technocrat advisers mapping out a new capitalist road for the country. "But in the last year or so we have passed that threshold."

On the surface, it appears the country is already on the mend, revived by investors such as Mr. Pun. Rangoon's streets now boast many hallmarks of an Asia-style boom, and there are signs that there is probably

no turning back from economic reform.

New Japanese cars and motorcycles fill streets once dominated by leftovers from the 1940s. A flood of new goods has hit the town's shops. Signs for imported beer, cosmetics, video recorders, refrigerators and laundry soap tempt pent-up consumer demand from an emerging middle class.

Dozens of new hotels and a handful of office buildings are rising all around town to house the armies of expected tourists and business people.

The government has allowed privately owned banks to open. It plans also to sell several state-owned businesses, returning many of them to individuals that owned them before widespread nationalizations in the 1960s.

A new securities law is expected to be promulgated soon, establishing the foundation for a stock market and tighter regulation of as many as 20 companies that have sold shares to local investors.

"There is a lot to be done," said Kyi Aye, governor of the Central Bank of Myanmar. "But we have to find a place to start. We must get the ball rolling. The economy needs to have a lot of public companies and a way for them to raise money."

Beneath the construction dust and the bullishness of a small elite, serious economic problems remain.

Sustaining the recent upturn will be impossible without continued reform and foreign help still restrained by the political impasse, analysts said.

Apart from the new hotels and an offshore gas project led by Total SA of France and Unocal Corp. of the United States, few significant foreign investments of any kind can be found in recent public records.

Close examination of government accounts also reveals that overall investment in the economy as a percentage of gross domestic product has been falling, along with social spending and government revenue.

Inflation has consistently run at about 30 percent, based on a Rangoon-area index that does not include imports. Public-sector employees, who have little access to foreign currency, have not had a raise in several years.

There are serious questions about the land's ability to produce much more rice on a sustainable basis and whether the government can afford to rely on rice as a major export earner if domestic prices, and the chance of social instability, rise much further.

"I have never seen a place where the real economic situation and the hype are so far apart," said one Rangoon-based analyst.

Rapid increases in military spending account for many of the difficulties in the government's fiscal position. Analysts say defense may be taking as much as half of all public expenditure. At the same time, the country's foreign debt is increasingly in arrears.

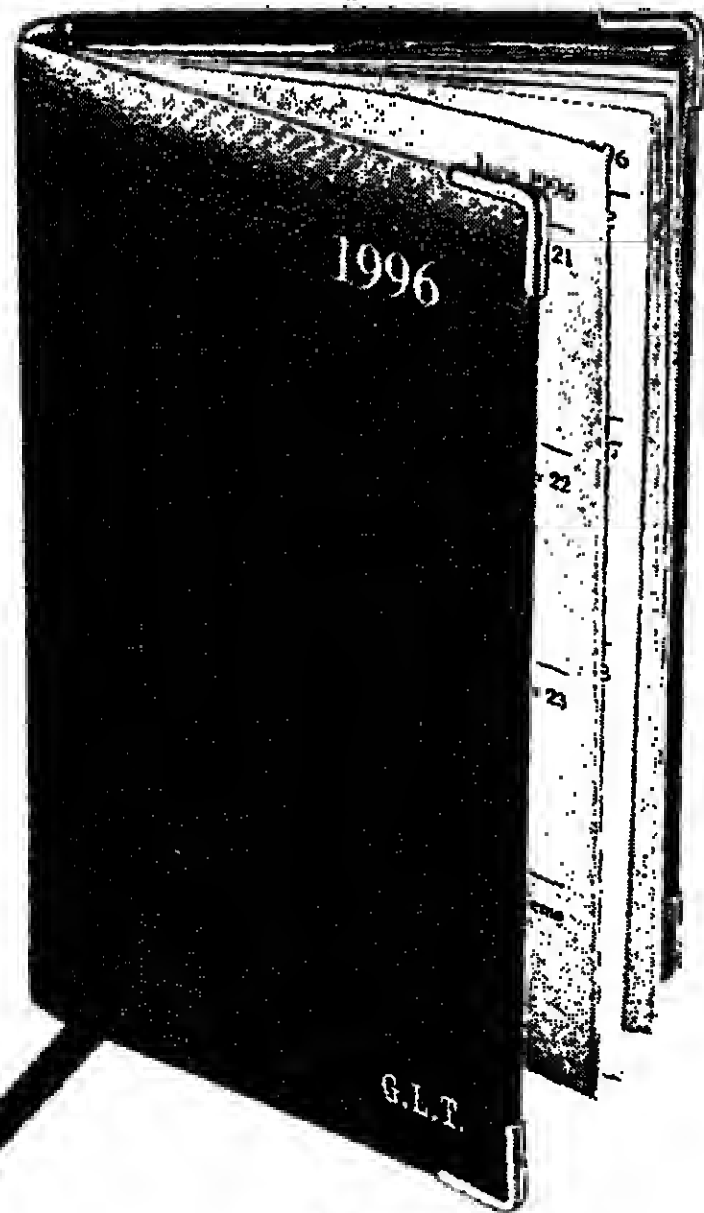
"Some of our creditors have begun to consider rescheduling our debt," said Daw Khine Khine of the Myanmar Investment Commission in response to questions about the worsening foreign debt situation. "But some have failed us, too."

She was referring to the keen frustrations among many senior officials that the country remains cut off from development aid because of its political situation.

Without costly new power supplies and transport infrastructure, probably only possible with foreign aid, Burma's progress will be in jeopardy, analysts said.

It remains to be seen whether the military government will offer political concessions or whether major donor countries will choose to encourage political change through economic aid, diplomats said.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Beijing to Offer Tax Grace Period To Foreign Firms

Bloomberg Business News
BEIJING — China said Wednesday it would give foreign companies a grace period of as long as two years before requiring payment of a new tax on their capital-goods imports. Beijing will impose the tax, the exact amount of which is still uncertain, beginning April 1, 1996, but companies will not be required to pay until the grace period expires, said Lu Jianhua, an official at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The U.S.-China Business Council in Beijing has estimated that the end of duty-free capital imports will raise the cost of setting up a business in China by an average of 28 percent. For companies with large capital requirements, the increase would be larger.

Companies whose business agreements are completed before the end of 1995 are to receive the payment extension, but those that set up after April 1, 1996 will have to pay the new import duties immediately.

Western executives said the new tax had the potential to substantially inflate the cost of doing business in China.

"If you have an investment whose cost increases by 40 percent, that's very significant," said Stephen Schnell, managing director of General Motors Corp. in Shanghai. Last month,

GM signed a \$1 billion agreement with Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp. to produce sedans in the city.

The impact of the new tax is to be softened by reductions in other tariffs as China aims to satisfy entry requirements for the World Trade Organization, the agency that governs global commerce.

The tax changes are part of a delicate balancing act for Chinese policymakers as they try to gain admittance to the WTO while improving revenue flows, protecting uncompetitive state-owned enterprises and keeping foreign investment coming.

"You're not going to get all these things done absolutely," said Terence Ting, a direct-investment fund manager at Cross-Asset Management (Hong Kong) Ltd. "But provided the actual tariff rate is reasonable, companies may continue their investment plans."

China is catching up to the United States as the world's largest recipient of foreign capital, with investment rising 11.9 percent in the first nine months of the year, to \$25.4 billion.

That growth rate could slow once the new tax policies are enforced, however.

"It's starting to sink in that China is not a 1.2 billion-person open market," said Paul Vout, a Shanghai-based lawyer. "The impact you'll see is a gradual ebbing of foreign investment."

Enron Pact Lifts India's Prospects

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service

A tentative agreement by the state government in Bombay to allow Enron Corp. to go ahead with a \$3 billion power-plant project near that city signals that India will probably continue to embrace, however hesitantly, the foreign investors it so desperately needs.

The Hindu nationalist leaders of Maharashtra state scrapped the plan, the nation's largest foreign project, in August, then reconsidered amid legal threats and in view of India's huge power needs.

The reversal could relieve investors who had started asking whether India, the world's second most populous country, was worth the aggravation and risks.

Manohar Joshi, chief minister of Maharashtra, said in India that Enron and a panel appointed by his government had agreed to reduce the costs of the project and of the electricity produced. Negotiators were discussing a possible \$300 million cut in the plant's cost to allow an 8 percent

reduction in initial electricity charges.

Enron and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board have agreed in principle that the board will buy a 30 percent stake in the project, but neither side said whether the sale would actually take place.

Enron, which is based in Houston and is the largest natural gas company in the United States, was invited to India by Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, whose national government guaranteed the project's fulfillment.

But newly elected Maharashtra politicians accused Enron of padding the project's costs by more than \$700 million and corrupting politicians to win high electricity rates without competitive bidding.

The attacks on Enron cast doubt on India's four-year-old commitment to economic change and openness.

The agreement on Tuesday, by a three-member panel of experts, must still be approved by the Maharashtra cabinet, which expects to act by Dec. 10. Until then, Enron has agreed to suspend an arbitration case in London in which it

hoped to recover at least \$300 million in expenses and as much as \$2 billion in damages including lost profits.

The Maharashtra government faced a crucial arbitration meeting in that case Friday in London. Although legal specialists have described Enron's arguments as strong, they also note that it can take decades for foreign companies to collect awards from agencies or corporations in India. Enron's costs for mothballing the project, its foundations in place, amounted to \$250,000 a day.

The state's leading party, Shiv Sena, reconsidered its position and began formal negotiations with Enron less than two weeks ago. A dispute with a large minority party in the governing coalition could still block cabinet approval of the new accord.

That party, the Bharatiya Janata, plans to challenge Mr. Rao in elections next year. Despite the political discord, Ronald J. Barone, who follows Enron for Paine Webber, said the state government was likely to back the project and that it would still offer Enron attractive returns.

HK Telecom Affirms Path

Reuters

HONG KONG — Linus Cheung, chief executive of Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd., said Wednesday there would be no change in strategy under his new chairman.

Cable & Wireless PLC, which holds 57.5 percent of Hongkong Telecom, named Brian Smith its non-executive chairman Tuesday, succeeding Lord Young, who also resigned from the C&W chairmanship. On Wednesday, Mr. Smith, chairman of the airport operator BAA PLC, was also named chairman of Telecom. James Ross, who stepped down Tuesday as C&W's chief executive, also resigned from Telecom's board.

Seeking to allay concerns over the changes, which arose from a struggle for dominance of C&W's board, Mr. Cheung said, "I don't foresee a change in our strategy." Asked if he was a candidate for a C&W post, he said he had no plans to work outside Hong Kong.

Very briefly:

- ANZ Banking Group Ltd.'s net profit for the year ended in September rose 28 percent, to 1.05 billion Australian dollars (\$781.5 million), as loan-loss provisions fell sharply.
- Pacific Dunlop Ltd. of Australia said a U.S. court had certified a class-action suit against its Electronics Pacing Systems Inc. unit in a compensation case over faulty pacemaker wires.
- Ricoh Co.'s sales of digital color copiers helped pretax profit for its first half rise 41 percent, to 14.27 billion yen (\$140.6 million); sales rose 2 percent, to 310.7 billion yen.
- South Korea's exports designated for the United States fell to an all-time low of 19.2 percent of total exports in the first 10 months of 1995, compared with 30 percent in 1990; total exports rose 34 percent, to \$101.9 billion.
- Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s net profit rose 132 percent in the half-year

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000		2300		20000
5500		2100		18000
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J J A S O N		J J A S O N		J J A S O N
1995		1995		1995
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,501.61	8,452.09	+12.2
Singapore	Straits Times	2,107.22	2,102.64	+0.22
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,147.60	2,138.80	+0.41
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	16,236.84	16,384.32	-0.9
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	935.00	917.21	+1.94
Bangkok	SET	1,226.07	1,206.13	+1.65
Seoul	Composite Index	821.03	817.97	+0.33
Taipei	Stock Market Index	4,629.27	4,621.67	+0.16
Manila	PSE	2,268.33	2,252.24	+0.71
Jakarta	Composite Index	458.75	454.05	+1.04
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,143.22	2,144.41	-0.06
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,001.52	3,063.01	-2.01

Source: Telekurs

6-Month Profit Triples at NTT

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., facing a debate over its future as a single company, said Wednesday its profit more than tripled in the six months ended Sept. 30.

The company said current, or pretax, profit for the half-year was 126.78 billion yen (\$1.25 billion), up 237 percent from the like period last year. Sales rose 6 percent, to 3,028 billion yen.

Net profit surged to 99.2 billion yen from 19.6 billion yen last year, in part on a one-time gain of 4.74 billion yen from the sale of shares in a software subsidiary.

Tokyo is considering a break-up of NTT like the 1984 break-up of AT&T Corp. in the United States. NTT opposes the move.

Qantas Ponders New Share Class

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Qantas Airways Ltd., bracing for a new era of competition in South Pacific air transport, said Wednesday it was consulting its bankers about creating a separate class of shares for foreign investors.

"We are in fairly active discussion with both the local and overseas institutions, and they are both now talking to each other," Gary Pemberton, chairman of Qantas, said after the company's annual meeting.

The Australian government imposed a 49 percent ceiling on foreign ownership of Qantas when it sold its 75 percent stake in the carrier to the public in July.

At that time, the government balked at creating a separate class of shares for foreigners because demand from abroad was seen as the key to a successful public offering.

But the agreement last week by Air New Zealand to buy 25 percent to 50 percent of Ansett Airways, a Qantas competitor, could change the dynamics of air transport in the region. The foreign-ownership law would have to be waived for Air New Zealand to complete the deal.

Mr. Pemberton said there was "no doubt" Qantas's share price would rise if foreign buyers could be sure they could buy large blocks of shares without worrying about the 49 percent limit.

He said options being considered included designating the shares differently or having two

classes of shares. He said Qantas would wait until its next annual meeting to put a proposal before shareholders.

Mr. Pemberton also said Qantas would consider selling its 19.4 percent stake in Air New Zealand in light of the Ansett deal but that Qantas needed to proceed carefully until it had "a clearer view of what the implications are."

"We could well be entering a period of further significant change in aviation policy," Mr. Pemberton said. "In this environment, our equity interest in Air New Zealand becomes important. It will raise a multitude of considerations."

Earlier, the Qantas chairman told shareholders the airline was "on target" to achieve a net profit of 255 million Australian dollars (\$189.3 million) in the year ending June 30, 1996, the amount forecast in its offering prospectus. (Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Reorganization at Coles Myer
 Coles Myer Ltd. said it would streamline its 12 retail businesses into two separate operating divisions to reflect the company's strategy of coordinating and integrating its core brands, Reuters reported.

The reorganization came as Bob Dalziel, who headed the Australian retailing giant's discount-store operations, resigned to become managing director of Mayne Nickless Ltd., a transport and health-care concern.

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WORLD ROUNDUP



Colin McRae, RAC rally winner.

Youngest Champion

RALLYING Colin McRae, a 27-year-old Scot became the youngest world champion rally driver after beating Carlos Sainz of Spain by 36 seconds in the British RAC Rally.

McRae shrugged off second-day punctures that saw him slip one minute 14 seconds behind Sainz, a Subaru teammate, to claim the crown after two days of almost total domination on the treacherous forest roads of Wales. He won 11 of the 14 special stages to defeat Sainz. (Reuters)

Baltimore Bengals?

FOOTBALL The NFL is considering having the Cincinnati Bengals and the Baltimore-based Cleveland Browns switch names, with the Bengals moving to Cleveland, a Baltimore television station reported. The Bengals would become the Cleveland Browns and the Browns the Baltimore Bengals.

The Bengals immediately dismissed the report as "wild speculation," and Cleveland's mayor said that such a move would be "repulsive."

WBAL said the league is discussing the plan with both teams in hopes that Cleveland, the larger of the two television markets, would not be left without a team when the Browns move to Baltimore. (AP)

Rubin Replaces Seles

TENNIS Chanda Rubin will replace Monica Seles on the United States' team for the Fed Cup final against Spain this weekend.

Rubin, 15th in the WTA world rankings, complained that her back felt "tight" at a training session on Tuesday. "She feels fine now," the U.S. Tennis Association spokeswoman said. "But Martina Navratilova is still on standby in the States." (Reuters)

Chris Evert is expecting her third child in June.

Evert and her husband Andy Mill are spending Thanksgiving at their Boca Raton home, and word of the family addition was announced Tuesday by her publicist. Evert, 40, won 18 Grand Slam tournament titles. (AP)

Record Rises and Falls

WEIGHTLIFTING Pirros Dimas broke his own world record in the clean-and-jerk on his way to winning gold in the 83-kilogram class at the world weightlifting championships Wednesday. The Greek lifted 212.5 kilograms, beating the record of 211 kilograms.

Tang Weifang also set a clean-and-jerk world record as China took gold and silver in the women's 70-kilogram category. Tang lifted 129. (Reuters)

Borussia Dortmund Upsets Juventus, 2-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Borussia Dortmund of Germany beat Juventus at Turin, 2-1, on Wednesday to clinch a berth in the European Cup quarter-finals alongside the Italian champions.

Goals by the former German international, Michael Zorc, and Lars Ricken ended Juventus' perfect record in Champions' League Group C and gave the Germans revenge for a humiliating 3-1 defeat at home earlier in the year.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Zorc opened the scoring in the 29th minute with a powerful right-foot shot from the edge of the goal.

Ricken made it 2-0 in the 64th, quickly latching on to a misdirected header from the Juventus defender Massimo Carrera and drilling the ball past the Juventus goalkeeper, Angelo Peruzzi.

Juventus, whose form has faded after an impressive start to the season, got an injury-time consolation goal from Alessandro Del Piero, a second-half substitute, who has now scored in each of his team's five Cup matches to date.

Juventus is untouchable at the top of Group C on 12 points, ahead of Dortmund with eight and one match remaining.

Spain's Real Madrid 2, Blackburn Rovers 0 Spartak clinched first place in Group B of the Champions' League with a home victory over Blackburn, the hapless English champions.

Blackburn, which won, 7-0, in the Premier League on Saturday, has still to score a goal or a victory in the Champions' League.

The Rovers fell behind on a goal by Dmitri Alenichev after 28 minutes, and the frustration became too much for two Blackburn players, Graeme Le Saux and David Barry, who had to be separated by teammates after a physical disagreement.

Yuri Nikiforov and Ramiz Mamedov made the game safe with two goals in the 10 minutes after halftime.

Ajax Amsterdam 2, Real Madrid 0 Jari Litmanen and Patrick Kluivert scored for Ajax as they won in Madrid in their penultimate European Champions League game.

The Dutch team, unbeaten in the Dutch league and unbeaten in Europe, produced an extraordinary first half, hitting the bar three times and having two goals disallowed.

In a 14-minute span, they had five clear chances. Kluivert scored in the ninth minute only for the referee to call him back for pushing, then the 19-year-old smashed his next effort against the bar.

Litmanen also rattled the crossbar with a free-kick moments later, the ball falling behind the line only for the referee to wave play on. The winger Marc Overmars also hit the bar before the break, which, incredibly, saw the sides split at 0-0.

Madrid came back into the match in the

second half, but Litmanen took advantage of gaps at the back to open the scoring in the 64th minute. Kluivert finished off the scoring in the 76th minute.

Nantes 2, Porto 2 Nantes missed the chance to ensure a quarterfinal spot after tying at Porto, Portugal.

The French team, which leads Group A, led twice and survived a late scare as Bobby Robson's men missed a second-half penalty that would have settled the game.

Nantes began the match sensationally despite the absence of its skipper, Japhet N'Doram.

Reynald Pedros scored after just three minutes.

But Ljubimko Drulovic latched onto a scuffed shot at the edge of the goal and threaded his shot past Dominique Casagrande. That equalizer lifted the Portuguese, and they dominated the next 20 minutes.

Then Pedros scored again for Nantes in the 34th minute.

José Carlos took advantage to level the game again after 55 minutes. His free-kick at the edge of the box cannoned back to him off the wall and he deftly danced past an approaching tackler to fire a shot into the bottom right-hand corner.

Pedros missed a perfect hat trick chance when he found himself 10 meters out after a goal-mouth scramble but shot wide, past the right post.

In a UEFA Cup match Tuesday, Sevilla and Barcelona tied, 1-1, on spectacular set-piece goals by Davor Suker and Gheorghe Hagi.

Sevilla squandered six or seven clear chances as Barcelona's goalkeeper, Carlos Busquets, was repeatedly tested in the third-round first-leg match. Busquets had no chance when a beautifully-flighted free kick by Suker, a Croatian international, put Sevilla ahead just before halftime.

Sevilla kept up the pressure, but Barcelona weathered the storm, and Hagi evened the score midway through the half.

Hagi, who had been doubtful for the tie after having six stitches in a head wound, which he sustained in Saturday's victory against Albacete, blasted home a free-kick from more than 30 yards. (Reuters, AFP)

Colombian Killed by Gunman

BOGOTA — The Colombian defender Albeiro Pico Hernandez of Club Envidado was shot and killed by an unidentified gunman Wednesday in the northwest city of Medellin, police said.

They said the gunman fired seven rounds at 23-year-old Pico as he was leaving his home for an early-morning training session.

Pico had been playing for Club Envidado since 1988. Police said they had no immediate clues as to the reasons for the killing of the soccer player.

2 Games but No Turkeys In Sight

New York Times Service

There are two Thanksgiving National Football League games on Thursday. Timothy W. Smith assesses the matchups.

Minnesota (6-5) vs. Detroit (5-6) Since the Lions owner William Clay Ford issued his ultimatum to the coach Wayne Fontes two weeks ago — the play-offs or the sack — Detroit's players have become energized. They'll have to play particularly hard against Minnesota. Warren Moon, Minnesota's 39-year-old quarterback, is in spiny form. He has thrown 11 touchdowns and no interceptions in the last four games. The Vikings, the second-ranked rush defense in the NFC, will make running hard for Barry Sanders.

Las Vegas oddsmakers predict that Minnesota will win by three points.

Kansas City (10-1) vs. Dallas (9-2) The best teams from the two conferences meet: which is the idea behind the Super Bowl. Dallas has a chance to prove that they're the best, period. The Chiefs have a lot of doubters. Here's an opportunity to make them believers. That's a tall order, because who Dallas sets it mind to it, they can crush opponents. Just ask Oakland.

Troy Aikman, who has the highest quarterback rating in the NFL, and the Chiefs' Steve Bono are two of the best passers in the game. Dallas has the edge in rushing. The key will be turnovers and defense. The Chiefs, who have given up just seven second-half points in their last four games, are opportunistic, but won't sneak up on Dallas. Dallas are 10 point favorites.



Tim Sherwood (4) telling off Graeme Le Saux, who had exchanged blows with a teammate as Blackburn lost in Moscow.

Young Quarterbacks: When Bad Is Good

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

Roger Staubach reached the NFL at the age of 27. In his first two years in Dallas, he was so bad that when he was allowed to play at all, he threw only three touchdowns passes while heaving 10 interceptions and losing six fumbles.

"Roger had a projection screen on the ceiling of his bedroom and he ran game film on it all night, every night," one of Staubach's old teammates, Calvin Hill, recalled. "If he woke up in the middle of the night, he wanted the first thing he saw to be a defense that he had to recognize."

In his first three years in the NFL, Dan Fouts threw 16 touchdowns and 36 interceptions. After five NFL years, Terry Bradshaw had an atrocious differential of 48 touchdowns to 81 interceptions and had been booed so badly at home he once cried on national television.

For most, learning NFL defenses is like trying to speed-read Sanskrit. Look at some Redskins' Super Bowl quarterbacks. Billy Kilmer stunk for five NFL years. Joe Theismann was totally confused until he was 30. After two NFL years, Doug Williams (and his 40 percent completion rate) were a league joke.

And I have something to say to the fans at Washington's RFK Stadium who, last Sunday, booed Gus Frerotte and then shook the joint till it rocked with their jeers for Heath Shuler. I say this from the heart.

You're a bunch of idiots. Unfortunately, I also have something to say to myself. On Monday I said Frerotte would probably never be a great quarterback and that Shuler had the makings of a bust. It looks like I'm an idiot.

too. Never let the facts stand in the way of a good boo. Since Sunday, I've studied the careers of many NFL quarterbacks. I wish I could say the conclusions are ambiguous. They're not. Frerotte is miles ahead of the pack. At this point in his career, the quarterbacks he most resembles statistically — per 100 attempts — are John Elway, Jim Everett, Phil Simms, Bob Griese and Fran Tarkenton.

Frerotte's development to date rates an A-minus. He's no comet across the horizon like Joe Montana or Dan Marino who, by their second seasons, were already at or near their peaks.

Frerotte is already so far ahead of most solid vet quarterbacks — the Roman Gabriels, Craig Morton and Jim Plunkett — that it's hard to believe he won't have all-pro seasons for somebody and play a dozen years or more. Frerotte has completed 50 percent of his passes for 18 touchdowns and 17 interceptions with a truly bad team around him. Face it: the Redskins are in a sink-to-high-heaven phase of their franchise history, yet Frerotte has the numbers of a veteran for a .500 team.

Shuler is a far bigger surprise. Eyewitnesses can probably be unearthed who have heard me call him "a \$19-million wasted draft pick" and "the Desmond Howard of quarterbacks." It appears that I may be wrong. Very wrong. Shuler's stats so far are almost identical to seven past quarterbacks. Frankly, it still doesn't seem possible to me that five of those are Steve Young, Troy Aikman, Dan Fouts, Randall Cunningham and Bradshaw.

It's incredible how bad these guys were at the start. All had terrible touchdown-to-interception ratios, like Shuler's hair-raising 11-17. Young was 11-21, Fouts 14-26,

Bradshaw 19-46 and Aikman 20-36. Fouts and Bradshaw had completion rates almost as bad as Shuler's 46 percent. All played for teams just about as bad.

Shuler's early-career numbers are clones of two other quarterbacks picked third overall in the draft: Mike Phipps and Dan Pastorini. This parallel is scary. Cleveland sent four years of Browns' history down a rat hole before admitting that Phipps, who played 56 straight games, was a stiff. Houston dedicated nine seasons to developing Pastorini who in size, arm strength and gifts was a Shuler clone. Pastorini improved from horrible to lousy.

HEATH, I'm sorry. Relative to others who have been in your shoes, you've done decently. Many have been worse. Plenty, such as Theismann and Kilmer, couldn't even be trusted to get off the bench at your age. Of all our sports, pro football is the most prone to exaggerated, half-considered reactions. That's one of the reasons it's so much fun!

Every activity has its own mood. You don't expect to use the same parts of your personality when you're at the Kennedy Center or a Redskins game. An NFL game is a place to release a few combat emotions. To ask fans to be reasonable and studious in evaluating the home quarterback is a comic contradiction in terms. Still, just this once, perhaps a few facts won't completely ruin our sport. Frerotte deserves all the support he has received. But Shuler — on his performance, not just his potential — merits encouragement, too. Anybody who disparages either one is simply proving that he doesn't know much about the agonizingly slow pace of development necessary for 90 percent of all NFL quarterbacks.

An Argument Over Holes

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Three of the three most famous courses in the United States are suing a course in Humble, Texas, for stealing their holes.

Pinehurst No. 2 in North Carolina, Pebble Beach in California and Harbour Town in South Carolina are suing Tour 18, north of Houston, which duplicates 18 of the most famous holes from 16 golf courses.

The plaintiffs say Tour 18 has ripped off their exclusive creations.

Judge David Hittner, who listened to closing arguments in the three-week, nonjury trial, pointed to his maroon tie with a golf motif and joked: "I've done a lot of preparation for this."

Jim Gambrell, the attorney for the suing courses, said: "An owner's reputation should remain with the owner." They have our reputation in their

hands," William Durkee, Tour 18's attorney, counters that the owner, Dennis Wilkerson, never tried to disguise the fact that he was copying other courses.

Durkee also contended that Wilkerson's right to copy is supported both by the Supreme Court, in past trademark decisions and in that disclaimer are posted all over the course.

"At no time was there any effort to hide," Durkee said.

For \$5 to \$70, a Tour 18 golfer can play replicas of the "lighthouse" hole, the Harbour Town (No. 18) or the "Amen Corner" from Georgia's Augusta National (Nos. 11, 12, 13).

The plaintiffs charge that the Humble course is "tarnishing" their reputation by not building exact replicas and making money off substandard copies. They also complain that the course confuses golfers into believing the copies were done with the original clubs' blessings.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- For terror of film
- Musical score since 1914
- Disney's "and the Detective"
- Morning TV host
- Single-named music star
- Loopy
- Yaks
- Get down to basics
- Saline aspart
- Name for a gobble
- Cheek by (close)
- Low poker hands
- Cephalopods
- Gorge
- Kind of table or room
- 1924 hit "to Se You"
- River called Liger by the ancients
- Religieuse
- Hurler Hershisser
- Finely adjusted
- Numerical prefix
- Bankroll
- Put punch in the punch
- See 56-Across
- Way out
- Beach Boys
- "Around"
- Alternative to Ruffles
- Edict
- "The Grapes of Wrath" name
- Fanna
- Walled
- Gifted one
- See 56-Across
- Amusing
- "The Music Man" locale
- Unlabeled
- Crystal-clear
- Classic Carole King album
- Knockout
- Conductor Anderson
- "I cannot tell"
- Immature
- Where the Palm d'Or is awarded
- Impose (on)
- Look high and low
- Adagio, e.g.
- King slain by Samuel
- Wile, from Marzianus
- Apollo acronym
- Fed remorse
- rule

DOWN

- Nitrogen, once
- Anglo's partner
- 60's dance

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PISS	STEEPLE	
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SPORTS

Mavericks Miss
A Cinch Shot
And Bulls Win

The Dallas Mavericks discovered that it doesn't matter how well you rebound if you can't make a layup.

The Mavericks dominated the Chicago Bulls on the boards (66-50) and shot well from outside, but couldn't connect from in

NBA ROUNDOUP

close as they lost, 106-102, in overtime Tuesday night.

The biggest miss of all for Dallas was Jim Jackson's uncontested shot under the basket with 1.1 seconds remaining that would have given Dallas a 96-94 victory in regulation.

On an inbound play, Jamal Mashburn found Jackson alone underneath and whipped the ball to him before the Bulls could react. But the shot from point-blank range bounced away.

"If they like a moral victory, they can cuddle this one tonight, but I don't think there will be too many of them happy about it," the Mavericks coach, Dick Motta, said. "I saw them miss a whole bunch of layups. I've always been taught that a layup is better than a three-pointer."

"We hustled our buns off and controlled the boards. We did everything we needed to do, but they still keep score, and you have to put the ball in the little orange thing," Motta said.

Jason Kidd led Dallas with 25 points, 15 rebounds, 11 assists and six steals — all the rebounds and steals were career highs. Mashburn had 21 points and Jackson 18.

Michael Jordan led the Bulls with 36 points, including 17 in the second quarter. "This team was scrapping pretty hard," Jordan said of Dallas. "Every loose ball they came up with. We fought our way back the whole game. We got really fortunate they missed a basket at the end of



SuperSonics' Gary Payton speeding toward the basket around the Raptors' Damon Stoudamire. Toronto won, 102-97.

regulation." The Bulls won for the eighth time in nine games while the Mavericks dropped their fourth straight.

With the Bulls leading, 102-100, with 47.6 seconds left in overtime, Jackson was whistled for traveling on a drive to the basket and the Bulls managed to hold on for the victory. Jordan and Toni Kukoc made two free throws apiece, and Randy Brown added a slam-dunk just before the buzzer.

Raptors 102, SuperSonics 97 In Toronto, the rookie Damon Stoudamire had the first triple-double in Raptors history with 20 points, 12 rebounds and 11 assists. Oliver

Miller added a season-high 23 points and Willie Anderson 22 for Toronto, which won its third straight.

Nuggets 107, Hawks 99 In Denver, Antonio McDyess, a rookie, scored 22 points and had 10 rebounds, three assists and one blocked shot as the Nuggets got their first victory at home this season.

Bryant Stith added 16 points and Dale Ellis 15 for Denver. Dikembe Mutombo, wearing goggles after suffering an eye injury in practice, had 12 points and 15 rebounds.

Trail Blazers 108, Lakers 106 In Inglewood, California, James Robinson capped

a 17-point effort off the bench with a desperation three-pointer from the left corner at the buzzer that ended the Lakers' four-game winning streak.

"I always think my shots are going in," Robinson said. "I just followed through and I was fortunate that it went in. The play was designed to get Cliff (Robinson) open. My man went to Cliff and I went to the corner."

Cedric Ceballos scored 38 points and Divac had 18 points and 16 rebounds for the Lakers. Rod Strickland led the Trail Blazers with 28 points and 10 assists.

Panthers Beat Devils, 4-3,
In Yet Another Comeback
Ducks Rally to Defeat Flames, 3-2

The Florida Panthers have been making a habit of comebacks this season. Suddenly, the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim are getting the hang of it, too.

Both recent expansion teams continued to play well on Tuesday night when the Panthers rallied to beat the New Jersey Devils, 4-3, and the Ducks did the same to nip the Calgary Flames, 3-2.

"It took us about 10 minutes to wake up," said the Florida right wing, Jody Hull, whose team spotted the Devils a 2-0 lead before rallying. It was the fourth comeback victory for the Panthers in their last 11 games.

The Ducks, meanwhile, won for the ninth time in 12 games with a dramatic victory at Calgary on Steve Rucchin's goal with 3:23 left in regulation.

"This is the most important goal I've scored here so far," said Rucchin, a 24-year-old in his second season.

Trailing 2-1 entering the third period, Anaheim tied it at 12:05 on a goal by Mike Silfverberg. Rucchin then scored the game-winning after taking a pass from David Karpa and evading the Flames defenseman Kevin Dahl.

Oleg Tverdovsky also scored for Anaheim, which moved within three points of second-place Los Angeles in the Pacific Division. Steve Chiasson and Cory Still scored for the Flames, who outshot Anaheim, 34-26.

The Ducks, who entered the game leading the NHL in even-strength goals with 37, finished two-for-five on the power play.

"Tonight we were shooting more often on the power play and it won us the hockey game," Silfverberg said. "On other nights,

our power play has cost us hockey games."

Rangers 9, Penguins 4 In New York, Pat Verbeek scored three goals and Luc Robitaille added a goal and four assists as the Rangers beat Pittsburgh.

The Rangers, playing perhaps their best game of the season, scored three goals in each period against the Penguins, who lead the Northeast Division. They also drew a major penalty late in the second period against the league's leading club on the power play.

Verbeek completed the hat trick with four minutes remaining on a power-play goal, his 11th of the season.

Flames 5, Kings 2 In Philadelphia, John LeClair, Rod Brind'Amour and Mikael Renberg scored goals in a two-minute span of the third period to spark the Flyers past Los Angeles.

Philadelphia won its fourth straight and is unbeaten in its last five.

Bruins 5, Jets 4 In Boston, Jozef Stumpel scored two of his three goals in the third period as he led the Bruins over Winnipeg.

Keith Tkachuk scored two goals and assisted on another for the Jets, but it wasn't enough to overcome the Bruins, who put 41 shots on net.

Maple Leafs 5, Blues 2 Toronto, with Felix Potvin outplaying the former goaltending mentor Grant Fuhr, beat visiting St. Louis to move into first place in the Central Division for the first time this season.

Benoit Hogue had two goals for the Maple Leafs. They have won three in a row and six of their last seven to rise to seventh place in the 26-team league's overall standings.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

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SOCCER

NBA CUP

THIRD ROUND, FIRST LEG

ST. LOUIS 2, SEATTLE 1

SAN JOSE 2, SAN ANTONIO 1

SAN ANTONIO 2, SAN JOSE 1

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DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD OF ID

THE FAR SIDE

BLONDIE

DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS

JUMBLE

KOYSM

ORFUL

NETEOD

SCARFA

HELLO FAULT PANTRY JUNGLE

HELLO FAULT PANTRY JUNGLE

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